

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1333649-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 8  
Page 3 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 4 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 5 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 33 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 34 ~ Referral/Consult;  
Page 41 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;  
Page 95 ~ Referral/Direct;  
Page 96 ~ Referral/Direct;

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X Deleted Page(s) X  
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X For this Page X  
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LINCOLN, NEB.--GOV. ROBERT CROSBY MOVED TODAY TO QUALIFY TWO NEW REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN TIME TO TAKE PART IN THE CENSURE HEARINGS FOR SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY NOV. 8.

CROSBY SAID HE WILL SEND VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION OF MRS. GEORGE ABEL TO A TWO-MONTH TERM AND REP. ROMAN HRUSKA TO A FOUR-YEAR TERM.

BOTH WOULD REPLACE TEMPORARY APPOINTEES IN FILLING OUT THE UNEXPIRED TERMS OF SEN. DWIGHT GRISWOLD AND SEN. HUGH BUTLER, WHO DIED THIS YEAR.

CROSBY SAID HE "CERTAINLY CAN BE JUSTIFIED" IN TRYING TO SEAT THE TWO SENATORS IMMEDIATELY, EVEN THOUGH THE STATE CANVASSING BOARD WILL NOT LEGALLY CERTIFY TUESDAY'S VOTE UNTIL AT LEAST NOV. 22.

HRUSKA SAID HE WOULD RESIGN HIS CONGRESSIONAL SEAT AND MOVE TO THE SENATE AS SOON AS THE WAY IS CLEARED.

"ON THE BASIS OF MY PRESENT INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE, I DO NOT THINK THE SENATE SHOULD CENSURE SENATOR MCCARTHY," HRUSKA SAID.

MRS. ABEL HAS DECLINED TO DISCUSS HOW SHE WOULD VOTE ON THE CENSURE ISSUE.

11/4--GM810P

*memo  
forwarded to Nichols  
11/8/54  
ECK*

65-101641 -1



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : M. A. Jones

DATE: June 1, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
Nebraska

5-1

Tolson	✓
Nichols	✓
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Yesterday I received a call from [ ] of Senator Hruska's office, who stated that in the newsletter the Senator sends to his constituents he wanted to include a little item about the Director's 32nd anniversary and needed a copy of the Director's photograph. Accordingly, one was sent yesterday without cover letter.

b6

b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

MAJ:mcq  
(2)

RECORDED - 79

SE-32

62-1016-11-2  
17 JUN 5 1956

32 JUN 12 1956

## New Faces in Congress

# Hruska, With Only Two Years In House, Wins a Senate Seat

By Harold B. Rogers

Roman Lee Hruska, one of Nebraska's new Republican Senators, is one of those quiet men, who was suddenly struck by what might be called political lightning.

Only three years ago he was rounding out his 23d year in the practice of law, where he had made some notable records. Then he ran for a seat in the House, won it and served there for the past two years without creating much of a stir. Last month he leaped into a seat in the more exclusive Senate.

The new Senator succeeds the late Republican Senator Hugh Butler, who died last July 1. Mr. Hruska was drafted by the Republican State Committee as its candidate. In the November election, he defeated James F. Green, the Democratic candidate of Omaha.

### Bohemian Extraction.

Of Bohemian extraction, the lawmaker who succeeds to the seat vacated by the late Senator Hugh Butler, is the son of Joseph C. Hruska, who came to this country at the age of six months. His mother, Caroline L. Hruska, was born in this country.

Born in David City, Nebr., on August 16, 1904, Mr. Hruska attended public schools there, the University of Omaha, University of Chicago Law School and Creighton University College of Law, where he received his law degree in 1929.

He entered general practice



SENATOR R. L. HRUSKA.

in Omaha and has been active in that field, while taking part in fraternal affairs and county administration.

He became a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Douglas County (Omaha) in 1944, continued service there for years, and was its chairman from 1945 to 1952 when he resigned.

He was a member of the Advisory Committee to the Ne-

braska Board of Control from 1947 to 1952 and president of the Nebraska Association of County Officials in 1950 and 1951.

### Civil Defense Official.

In 1951 and 1952, he was vice president of the National Association of County Officials and also vice chairman of Nebraska Civil Defense.

Mr. Hruska became national vice president and legal counsel of the Western Bohemian Fraternal Association, a post he has held since 1942.

Mr. Hruska married Miss Victoria E. Kuncel of Omaha in 1930. They have three children: Roman L. Hruska, jr., 21, with the Air Force in France; Quentin J., 17, freshman at the University of Nebraska, and Jana L., 15, a high school student.

The Senator is a member of the Nebraska State and American Bar Associations, Kiwanis Club, the Shrine, and the Unitarian Church. He is a member

of the University of Omaha Board of Regents. His home here is at 5348 Twenty-ninth street N.W.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

16-5-1  
FILE  
4/10  
ecp

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

Date: DEC 1 1954

62-101641-A  
NOT RECORDED  
105 DEC 16 1954

Dec - 62 - 101641 -

3427  
DEC 20 1954

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date August 6, 1956 Time 2:06PM

Office of Senator

Roman L. Hruska (R-Nebr.), tele

Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols ✓  
Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

b6

b7C

## REMARKS

                     called to make an appointment for  
                     and a friend,                       
                     to see the Director.

                     was advised of the Director's absence  
from the city and the services of an assistant were  
offered.                      stated that this would be  
satisfactory and that                       
                     would leave for the Bureau immediately.

Arrangements have been made for them to speak to  
Mr. Wick in Mr. Nichol's office upon their arrival.

jwd

RECORDED - 36

62-10164-3

INDEXED - 36

EE AUG 10 1956

55

AUG 10 1956

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8/6

1956

TO:

— Director  
 — Mr. Tolson, 5744  
 — Mr. Boardman, 5736  
 — Mr. Belmont, 1742  
 — Mr. Mason, 5256  
 — Mr. Mohr, 5517  
 — Mr. Parsons, 7621  
 — Mr. Rosen, 5706  
 — Mr. Tamm, 4130 IB  
 — Mr. Sizoo, 1742  
 — Mr. Nichols, 5640  
 — Mr. McGuire, 5642  
 — Mr. Wick, 5634  
 — Mr. DeLoach, 5636  
 — Mr. Morgan, 5226  
 — Mr. Jones, 4236  
 — Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB  
 — Mr. Waikart, 7204  
 — Mr. Eames, 7206  
 — Mr. Wherry, 5537  
 — See Me  
 — For Your Info

— Mr. Nease, 5744  
 — Miss Gandy, 5633  
 — Mr. Holloman, 5633  
 — Records Branch  
 — Pers. Records, 6631  
 — Reading Room, 5531  
 — Mail Room, 5533  
 — Teletype, 5644  
 — Code Room, 4642  
 — Mechanical, B-114  
 — Supply Room, B-216  
 — Tour Room, 5226  
 — Miss Lurz  
 — Miss Carter  
 — Mrs. Faber  
 — Miss McCord  
 — Miss Loper  
 — Miss Price  
 — Miss Gibson

W.B. Nease Room, D.O.  
 W.B. Nease Room, D.O.

— For appropriate  
 action

— Note & Return

They did not hear 8/6.

W

L. B. Nichols  
 Room 5640, Ext. 691

GIR 2

## Office Memorandum • GIR 2 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols *mx*

DATE: February 27, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones *mx*

SUBJECT:

Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 Nease ☒  
 Winterrowd ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

I received a call yesterday from the Administrative Assistant to Senator Roman L. Hruska who stated that the Senator was very much interested in the Director's Valley Forge speech and desired to give copies to some of his friends. He wondered whether we could spare as many as ten copies. When I indicated that more could be made available if necessary, he expressed a desire to have fifty copies. These were sent to the Senator's office yesterday.

RECOMMENDATION:For information. *V* *VB*MAJ:mcq  
(2)RECORDED - 51 *K2-101641-4*

MAR 1 1957

64 MAR 7 1957

EX-116

CRIMINAL

March 12, 1957

SENATOR ROMAN HRUSKA COMMENTS ON J. EDGAR HOOVER REPORT  
ON THE RECENT COMMUNIST CONVENTION

In stripping the mask of an attempted new look from the Communists in their recent New York Convention, J. Edgar Hoover has rendered another signal service to America. Not only are the Commies still among us, not only are their goal of world conquest and their ruthless, deceitful methods the same as ever, but their menace would be even greater today if we were lulled into a sense of security, - - with the idea that somehow or other they are a thing of the past.

Hoover, speaking with authority based on long years of experience with them, forcefully and clearly awakens us to stark realities. We must remain on guard at all times, he reminds us, against all attempts to increase public acceptance of any of their activities, or in fact against tolerance thereof. Especially right now, when by intelligent and stout action, we can keep the subversives on the downgrade.

###

NOT RECORDED

3 MAR 14 1957

ORDIN. EVO.

F264  
51 MAR 15 1957

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1957

TO:

___ Director	___ Mr. Nease, 5744
___ Mr. Tolson, 5744	___ Miss Gandy, 5633
___ Mr. Boardman, 5736	___ Mr. Holloman, 5633
___ Mr. Belmont, 1742	
___ Mr. Mohr, 5517	___ Records Branch
___ Mr. Parsons, 7621	___ Pers. Records, 6631
___ Mr. Rosen, 5706	___ Reading Room, 5531
___ Mr. Tamm, 5256	___ Mail Room, 5533
___ Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB	___ Teletype, 5644
___ Mr. Sizoo, 1742	___ Code Room, 4642
	___ Mechanical, B-110
___ Mr. Nichols, 5640	___ Supply Room, B-216
___ Mr. McGuire, 5642	___ Tour Room, 5625
___ Mr. Wick, 5634	
___ Mr. DeLoach, 5636	
___ Mr. Morgan, 5625	___ Miss Lurz
	___ Mrs. Faber
___ Mr. Jones, 4236	___ Miss McCord
___ Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB	___ Miss Rogers
___ Mr. Waikart, 7204	___ Miss Loper
___ Mr. Eames, 7206	___ Miss Price
___ Mr. Wherry, 5537	
___ See Me	
___ For Your Info	

b6  
b7C\_\_\_ For appropriate  
action

\_\_\_ Note &amp; Return

Mr. Tolson	___
Mr. Nichols	___
Mr. Boardman	___
Mr. Belmont	___
Mr. Mohr	___
Mr. Parsons	___
Mr. Rosen	___
Mr. Tamm	___
Mr. Trotter	___
Mr. Nease	___
Tele. Room	___
Mr. Holloman	___
Miss Gandy	___

L. B. Nichols  
Room 5640, Ext. 691

11:03 AM

April 2, 1957

5-1

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON  
MR. NICHOLS

I returned an earlier telephone call from Senator Roman L. Hruska (Nebraska) who stated he had contacted me concerning a television program which he gives in his area once a week as a public service. This program is neither political nor partisan and supplies something of interest in the government without charge to the station. The Senator wondered if there were a possibility of persuading me to furnish something for one of the future programs which would be of interest and which I could legitimately discuss. He indicated there was no immediacy involved; that the program would continue through July and was generally in the nature of an interview which could be recorded. I told Senator Hruska that I did not believe I could work this in the immediate future; that neither April nor May was available, but that I might be able to work it in the first part of June. He was advised that I would check my schedule and would get in touch with him as to when it might be possible to set a date.

Very truly yours,

*B. J. C. H.*

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

RECORDED - 86

62-101641-5

cc-Mr. Holloman

EX-132

SEARCH (S)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	2:10 PM
DATE	4-2-57
BY	J. E. H.



OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date April 1 19 57 Time 5:27PM

Senator Roman L. Hruska (R. -  
Nebraska) tele thru secretary

Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS

When advised of the Director's absence from the office, the Senator declined to speak with an assistant and his secretary stated he would attempt to contact the Director again tomorrow. She asked that the Director be advised of the Senator's call and of the fact that the Senator would attempt to contact him tomorrow. She was assured that this would be done.

It is noted that Senator Hruska is assigned to the Judiciary and to the Public Works committees. A check with Mr. Nichols' office reflects that they do not know of any reason for the Senator to contact the Director.

rff

RECORDED - 15

62-101541-6  
20 APR 8 1957

EX-132

CRIME REC.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 17, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

On April 2, 1957, Senator Hruska of Nebraska invited the Director to go on television with him. The Director stated that he could not do this in April or May but that he might be able to work it in the first part of June. The Director stated that he advised the Senator he would check his schedule and would get in touch with him as to when it might be possible to set a date.

I am wondering if we should not let this rest until we have some further word from Senator Hruska.

LBN:hpf  
(3)

cc - Mr. Holloman

RECORDED - 1

JUL 30 1957

57 AUG 2 1957

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 6.12 ✓, 1957

TO:

\_\_\_\_\_ Director  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Nichols  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Boardman  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Belmont  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Mohr  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Rosen  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Tamm  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Trotter  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Parsons  
~~\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Nease~~  
~~\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Holloman~~  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Gandy  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Personnel Files Section  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Records Section  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Skillman  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Brown

\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Tolson ✓  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Nichols ✓  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Boardman  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Belmont  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Mohr  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Parsons  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Rosen  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Tamm  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Trotter  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Nease  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Tele. Room  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Holloman  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Gandy

See Me

For appropriate action

Send File

Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5:07PM June 10, 1957

Senator ROMAN L. HRUSKA (R-Neb.)  
telephoned for the Director. When  
advised of the Director's absence from  
the office, he declined to speak with  
an assistant and asked that the  
Director be advised of his call.

Mr. Tolson ☒  
Mr. Nichols ☒  
Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman ☒  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The Senator advised that the call was about  
the television program that he had asked the Director  
to participate in with him and that the Director had  
asked him to check in June to see if the Director would  
be able to do this.

He was advised the Director would be informed of his  
call immediately upon his return to the office.

mga

EX 105

RECORDED - 1

100-41-8  
JUL 30 1957

I suggest we try  
to put this over  
to the fall

6/12

I yes.

66 JUL 31 1957

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (80-0-856)

SUBJECT: ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
UNITED STATES SENATOR  
OF NEBRASKA

DATE: October 15, 1957

On 10/7/57 while at the U. S. Penitentiary, [redacted] was introduced to [redacted] who was on a one-day visit to the penitentiary. The Senator told SA [redacted] that he was scheduled to make a speech at North Platte, Nebraska, on 10/8/57 and wanted to use some statistics contained in the speech delivered by Director HOOVER before the American Legion Convention at Atlantic City. He said that he inadvertently left his copy of the Director's speech at home and would appreciate obtaining another copy. Arrangements were made to make a copy of the Director's speech available to the Senator at the Seattle-Tacoma Airport prior to his departure time at 9:00 p.m., on that same day, 10/7/57.

On 10/14/57 this office was in receipt of a letter from the Senator stating that he was most appreciative of the courtesy afforded him in this matter.

② - Bureau  
1 - Seattle  
JFD/mfn  
(3)

EX 105

RECORDED - 83

OCT 22 1957

OCT 22 1957

b6  
b7c

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease *Jan 15*

DATE: January 15, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*SUBJECT: POSSIBLE TELEVISION INTERVIEW OF  
DIRECTOR BY SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
(R. NEBRASKA)*ROMAN LEE HRUSKA*

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

On April 2, 1957, Senator Hruska invited the Director to go on television with him. The Director stated that he might be able to work it in in June and advised the Senator he would check his schedule and would get in touch with him as to when it might be possible to set a date. By memorandum from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson of May 17, 1957, the opinion was expressed that it might be preferable to wait until we have further word from Senator Hruska. The Director concurred in this opinion.

b6  
b7C

Considerable data has been gotten together on this projected interview, but it has come to a dead end in view of the fact that we know nothing concerning the format of the program which the Senator has in mind. Since it was felt he would probably desire an interview-type show to be filmed and utilized within the state of Nebraska, some work has been done along these lines.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that we discontinue work on this project until we hear from Senator Hruska.

*lin H*  
LIR:amg  
(4)

*✓*  
62-101641-10  
RECORDED - 88

JAN 17 1958

EX-135

JAN 23 1958

*✓*  
62-101641-10  
REC'D

April 22, 1958

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington 25, D. C.  
REC-93

My dear Senator:

LA - 123

Many thanks for your thoughtful note of April 15 with which you enclosed a news clipping from the April 3 issue of the "St. Petersburg Independent." I am naturally pleased that you chose my book, "Masters of Deceit," as the focal point for the photograph, and I earnestly hope that you found the book interesting to read.

With best wishes and kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: The Director forwarded an autographed copy of the book to Senator Hruska on February 13, 1958.

GEM:cr  
(4)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Clayton \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐

50 APR 28 1958

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN  
 ESTES KEFAUVER, TENN.  
 OLIN D. JOHNSTON, S. C.  
 THOMAS C. HENNING, JR., MO.  
 JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.  
 JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.  
 MATTHEW M. NEELY, W. VA.  
 SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N. C.  
 ALEXANDER WILEY, N. C.  
 WILLIAM L. LANGRISH, N. C.  
 WILLIAM E. JENNINGS, IND.  
 ARTHUR V. WATKINS, UTAH  
 EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, ILL.  
 JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, MD.  
 ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

April 15, 1958

Mr. Tolson ✓  
 Mr. Boardman ✓  
 Mr. Belmont ✓  
 Mr. Mohr ✓  
 Mr. Nease ✓  
 Mr. Parsons ✓  
 Mr. Rosen ✓  
 Mr. Tamm ✓  
 Mr. Trotter ✓  
 Mr. Clayton ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Mr. Holloman ✓  
 Miss Gandy ✓

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
 Director  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 Department of Justice  
 Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Friend Hoover:

Recently I had an opportunity to go down to Florida to talk to a Republican group at St. Petersburg. The newsman came around to the Hotel for a picture, as they usually do. Having with me the book which you so kindly autographed in my favor recently, I thought it would be as good a focal point for picture interest as anything, and superior to most subjects of that type.

Attached is a news clipping from the St. Petersburg Independent of April 3rd, first page if you please, which gave me a great deal of pleasure.

As you know, the Omaha World-Herald in my home town is publishing your book serially. They are to be highly commended for this, as you are for having written this splendid work.

With kind personal regards.

REC-93  
 Sincerely yours,

EX - 123

*Roman L. Hruska*

Roman L. Hruska  
 U. S. Senator  
 Nebraska

11 APR 24 1958

1-ENCLOSURE  
 93

EX - 123

RLH:ljl

Enclosure

ack  
 rml  
 4-22-58  
 GEM

EXP. PROC.  
 APR 17 1958

4/Gen





Putting travel time to use, Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb) shows Mrs. Clare B. Williams, Republican National Committee woman, a passage in a book Hruska read on the way here for a talk before the St. Petersburg Women's Republican Club. The book is "Masters of Deceit," and was autographed to Hruska by the author, J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief. (Independent photo by Frank Gordon)

62-101611-11

ENCLOSURE

November 5, 1958

PERSONAL

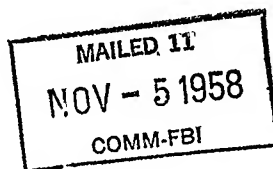
Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senator  
Omaha, Nebraska

My dear Senator:

Please let me take this occasion to express my  
heartiest congratulations and those of my associates in the FBI  
upon your re-election to the Senate. You may be sure that this  
Bureau always stands ready to be of service.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Bufiles reflect past cordial relations with Hruska although he was  
not congratulated upon his election to the Senate in 1952. He was given  
an autographed copy of "Masters of Deceit" and subsequently wrote the  
Director highly commending this book.

REC- 95

JRH:abs  
(4)

NOV 6 1958

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOV 12 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
NEBRASKA

48  
COMMITTEES:  
JUDICIARY  
PUBLIC WORKS

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

7/10  
November 11, 1958

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Friend Hoover:

Your congratulatory note upon my re-election was very happily received.

The cooperation which your Bureau has extended in the past has been outstanding and exceedingly helpful. I am looking forward to continuing this happy relationship in the interest of furthering those values for which you have fought so valiantly these recent years.

Sincerely yours,

*Roman L. Hruska*

Roman L. Hruska  
U. S. Senator  
Nebraska

ROMAN L. HRUSKA

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

REC-66

10 NOV 24 1958

33  
57 NOV 26 1958

EX-135

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: December 8, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN LEE HRUSKA  
(REPUBLICAN - NEBRASKA)

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Senator Hruska has telephoned the Director's Office today and has requested that the Director return his telephone call. The purpose of this memorandum is to briefly set forth pertinent available data regarding Hruska. In the interest of expediency, only the abstracts to Hruska's main file (62-101641) and abstracts concerning references to his name in 1958 have been reviewed.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Hruska was born in Nebraska in 1904; obtained LL.B. degree at Creighton University College of Law in 1929; has practiced law in Omaha; elected to U. S. Congress in November, 1952, and elected to U. S. Senate in November, 1954, to complete the term of the late Senator Hugh Butler.

Senator Hruska was just re-elected to the Senate. By letter dated November 5, 1958, the Director congratulated him upon his re-election; and Senator Hruska sent a friendly reply on November 11, 1958. (62-101641-13)

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles reflect that Senator Hruska has exhibited a most friendly attitude toward the Director and the Bureau. For example, in 1956 his office was furnished a copy of the Director's photograph for use in connection with an item regarding the Director's 32nd Anniversary in a newsletter to Hruska's constituents; and copies of the Director's speeches at Valley Forge and before the American Legion Convention at Atlantic City were sent him in 1957.

In April, 1957, the Director returned a telephone call from Hruska. Hruska expressed interest in having the Director participate with him in a television program for his constituents. The Director indicated he might be able to do this in the first part of June. This possible TV program came to a dead end since we learned nothing concerning the format of the program which the Senator had in mind.

In his newsletter in July, 1957, Hruska expressed support of the Senate Bill to clarify effects of the Jencks decision.

1 - Mr. Holloman  
1 - Mr. Nease

GWG:mlw (8)

(Continued next page)

Jones to Nease memorandum

In April, 1958, Senator Hruska sent the Director a news clipping which included a photograph of Hruska with a copy of "Masters of Deceit" autographed to Hruska by the Director.

Hruska is a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Senate Judiciary Committee. (Hennings Committee) In May, 1958, you (Mr. Nease) noted that you had called on Senator Bridges and briefed him concerning a "New York Post" article regarding the possibility of Hennings calling the Director, along with Cyrus Eaton, to appear before the Subcommittee. The Subcommittee conducted extensive hearings concerning wire tapping in 1958.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

*Investigate  
Hruska's  
background*

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12:43PM December 8, 1958

Senator ROMAN L. HRUSKA (R. - Nebraska) telephoned through operator Stuttgart, Arkansas, for the Director. When advised of the Director's absence from the office, he declined to speak with an assistant and asked that the Director return his call.

*Handwritten: 12/10*  
Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
*Handwritten: file*

Senator Hruska can be reached through operator 50 in Stuttgart until approximately 2:00PM Eastern Standard Time at WAbash 2-1442. After that time he can be reached in Hazen, Arkansas, at telephone 2551. If the Director has not returned his call by 3:30 or 4:00PM today, the Senator will again try to contact the Director telephonically. He stated that if the Director could not return the call today, he would appreciate a call from the Director tomorrow morning. He was advised that his message would be given to the Director upon his return to the office. He was further advised that the Director did have some outside conferences scheduled this afternoon and the time of his return was indefinite.

EX-135 REC-66

*Handwritten: 62-101141-15*

A background memorandum has been requested.

DEC 10 1958

Messrs. Nease, Mohr, Sizoo for Belmont, and Malley for Rosen, were all contacted and none knew of any reason for the Senator's call to the Director.

rrf

60 DEC 13 1958

*Handwritten notes:*  
Mr. DeLoach - call  
Mr. Mohr - tell him we are  
back today & please  
note to Mr. Mohr what he wants.  
Mr. Nease - we are helping.

April 13, 1959

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I am deeply grateful for your actions last week in proposing that the series by Mr. Edward J. Bowery concerning the smear campaign against this Bureau be printed as a Senate document.

These articles present an excellent picture of our work and strike at the very heart of the vicious charges which have been made. Your interest in seeing that this information gains wider distribution and the unanimous consent by your fellow Senators to your proposal certainly are appreciated by my associates and me.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: We have had very good relations with Senator Hruska in the past.

DWB:ijj

(4)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 13 1 44 PM '59  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
F B I

REC-33

62-107641-16

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~EFFORTS BY COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY TO DISCREDIT THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—(S. DOC. NO. 23)~~

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, one of the objectives of the Communist conspiracy in this country has been and is to bring about the discrediting of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its Director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

Currently, we are witnessing an attack on the FBI and on Mr. Hoover which appears to spring from diverse sources.

The story of this attack has been carefully documented by a Pulitzer prize journalist, Mr. Edward J. Mowery, in a series of articles which appeared in the Newark Star Ledger. Mr. Mowery has traversed the principal charges brought against the Bureau and its Director as part of this campaign, and has set down the facts with respect to these charges.

This is a matter which I am sure is of interest to every Member of this body. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the text of this series of articles by Mr. Mowery may be printed as a Senate document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD  
APRIL 10, 1959

Let to  
Hruska (nm)  
4-13-59  
DWB

ENCLOSURE

62-101641-1633/6



May 12, 1959

613  
Honorable Roman L. <sup>①</sup>Bruska  
United States Senate  
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I experienced a deep feeling of humility upon reading your very kind remarks in the 'Congressional Record' this morning. It was most kind of you to make these remarks on the floor of the Senate on May 11, 1959.

Thirty-five years may seem a long time, but words such as yours inspire my associates and me to meet the many challenges that face us in the ever-continuing battle against crime and subversion.

All of us in the FBI are deeply grateful for your continued friendship and wish to express our sincere appreciation for your kind remarks.

Please call upon us whenever we can be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CDD:MAH

(4)

1 - Mr. Jones

REC-46

MAILED 30

MAY 13 1959

COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
MAY 12 2 25 PM '59

MAY 15 1959

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

11-19-59

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

REC- 73

62-111111-19

TO LEGAL ATTACHE MEXICO CITY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

①  
ROMAN LEE HRUSKA, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM STATE OF  
NEBRASKA. REFERENCE IS MADE TO YOUR CABLEGRAM OF  
NOVEMBER ONE SEVEN, ONE NINE FIVE NINE. IN REGARD TO YOUR  
CONTACTS WITH SENATOR HRUSKA, IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND  
THAT HE IS EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN THE CURRENT CUBAN  
SITUATION AND YOU SHOULD BE VERY CIRCUMSPECT IN THIS  
RECORD.

1 Mr. Jones

1 Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

CABLE

NOV 19 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

12:50 PM PA. DA

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOV 27 1959

SENATOR HRUSKA HAS CONTACTED BOTH DELOACH  
& SAC AUERBACH IN PAST RE CUBAN SITUATION. HE HAS  
been Referred to public sources.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECODED COPY

Tolson ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 DeLoach ☒  
 McGuire ☒  
 Mohr ☐  
 Parsons ☐  
 Rosen ☐  
 Tamm ☐  
 Trotter ☐  
 W.C. Sullivan ☐  
 Tele. Room ☐  
 Holloman ☐  
 Gandy ☐

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

b6  
 b7C

URGENT 11-17-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY

NO. 473

ROMAN LEE HRUSKA, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM STATE OF NEBRASKA. I MET SENATOR HRUSKA AT EMBASSY STAFF MEETING TODAY AND LEARNED HE WILL BE HERE SEVERAL DAYS WITH JOSEPH E. GONZALEZ OF STAFF OF SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE. SENATOR HRUSKA SEEMED EXTREMELY FRIENDLY AND POSSIBLY MAY CONTACT ME LATER IN WEEK ALTHOUGH I HAVE NOT BEEN SCHEDULED TO PARTICIPATE IN REGULAR BRIEFING SESSIONS BEING SCHEDULED FOR HIM BY POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SECTIONS OF EMBASSY. UACB\* I WILL IF IN FUTURE CONTACT WITH SENATOR LIMIT MY REMARKS AS ON PAST SIMILAR OCCASIONS TO LIAISON FUNCTION THIS OFFICE WITH EMPHASIS ON CRIMINAL CASE WORK.

b6  
 b7C

RECEIVED:

11-17-59

2:42 PM

MLL

REC-73

62-101641-19  
20 NOV 23 1959

\* UNLESS ADVISED  
 TO THE CONTRARY  
 BY THE BUREAU

*Cablegram to Mexico City  
 11/19/59  
 ECK*

## DECODED COPY

*amb*

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

URGENT

11-20-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 480

*5-1*

ROMAN LEE HRUSKA, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM STATE OF NEBRASKA. REBUCAB NOVEMBER 19 LAST. SENATOR HRUSKA DEPARTED MEXICO NOVEMBER 19 LAST AFTER EXTENSIVE BRIEFING BY EMBASSY BUT I WAS NOT CALLED UPON TO PARTICIPATE IN BRIEFING NOR DID I HAVE ANY CONTACT WITH HIM FOLLOWING THE PRESENTATION AT THE STAFF MEETING NOVEMBER 17.

b6  
b7C

RECEIVED:

11-20-59

4:03 PM

HLB

EX-101 REC-21

62-101641-20

16 NOV 24 1959

58 DEC 2 1959 *1/17*

OFFICE MEMORANDUM \* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-12540)  
SUBJECT: NOVA DOBA (New Era)  
IS - CZ

DATE: 12/7/59

ROMAN LEE HRUSKA

Re Washington Field Office letter dated 9/21/59.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. Two copies are enclosed for the Washington Field Office.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The records of the Chicago Credit Bureau were checked by Investigative Clerk [redacted] The records of the Chicago Police Department were checked by Investigative Clerk [redacted]

b6  
b7C

INFORMANTS

Source

CG T-1

Location

CG T-2

Chicago  
Source of Information

CG T-3

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)

(1 - [redacted])

2 - Washington Field (Encls. 2) (RM)

(1 - 100-14500)

(1 - [redacted])

1 - Chicago

GMW:ntb

(6)

62 JAN 6 1960

ROMAN LEE HRUSKA (A-NEAR)  
Senator, is well known to  
Bureau. He is member of  
Appropriations Committee  
and Judiciary Committee.  
No discrimination being made  
since Bureau fails to indicate  
any relationship between ROMAN  
LEE HRUSKA and BENJAMIN  
Gordon Lewis Minister to Canada  
21. 12/3/59

b6  
b7C  
b7D

b7D  
b7E

62-101641-  
NOT RECORDED  
183 JAN 5 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-23687-1431

CG 100-12540

Source

Location

CG T-4

CG T-5

[redacted] Chicago  
Source of Information

CG T-6

Instant memorandum

b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

Careful consideration has been given to the sources concealed and T symbols were used where the identity of the source must be concealed.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~secret~~ because it discloses [redacted] and in addition, because unauthorized disclosure of the same might reveal the fact that the original documents containing the information [redacted] have been made available to the FBI. The enclosed letterhead memorandum has also been classified ~~secret~~ because the information from [redacted] which is included in the letterhead memorandum was so classified.

b7D  
b7E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

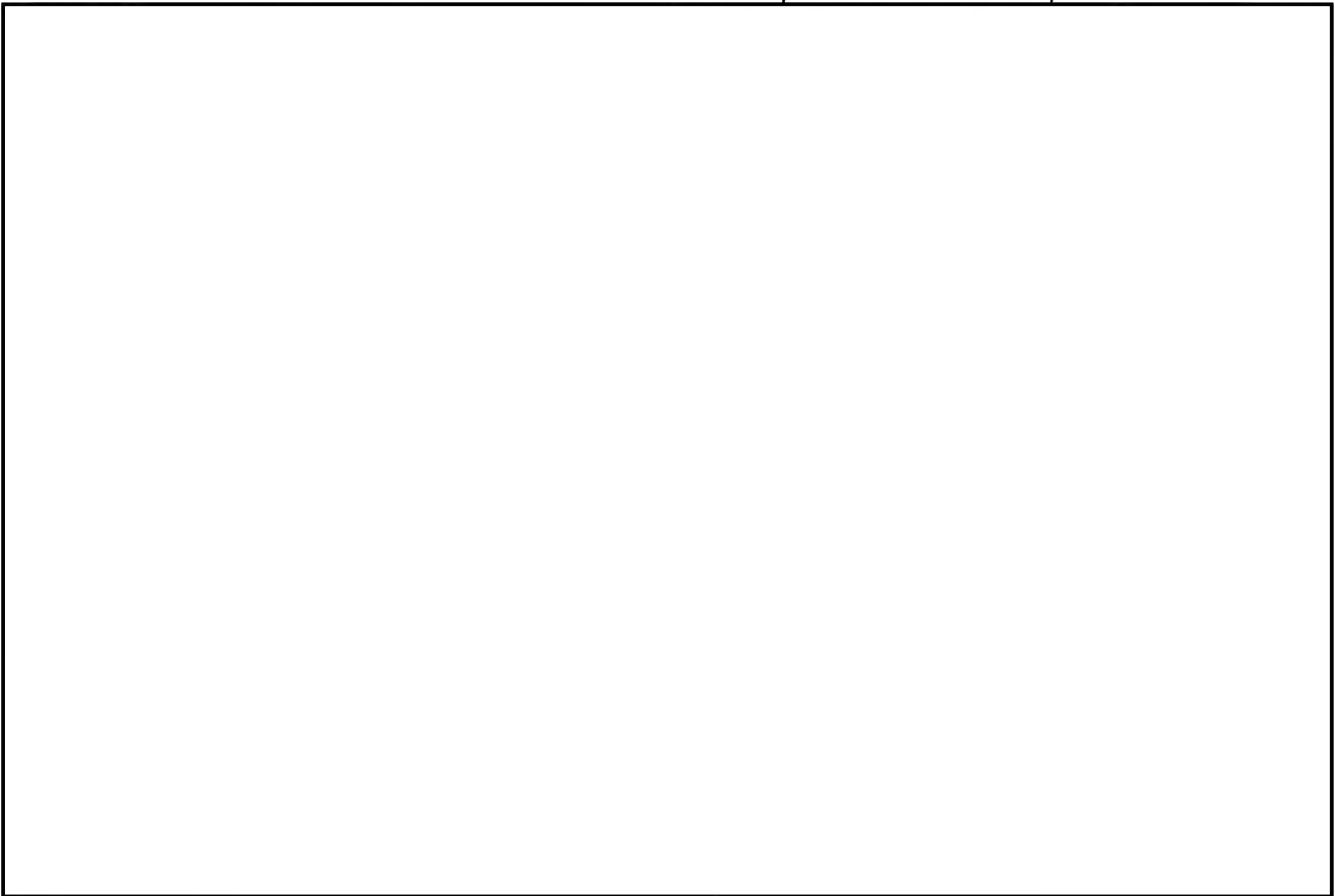
100-12540

~~SECRET~~

Chicago, Illinois  
DEC 7, 1959

NOVA DOBA (New Era)

CG T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, recently made available the following information:



b6  
b7C  
b7D

62-101641-  
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NOVA DOBA (New Era)

b7D

The 1958 World Almanac and Book of Facts, published by the New York World - Telegram reflects Roman L. Hruska, Senator from Nebraska, as a member of the 85th Congress.

The issues of "Nova Doba" from December 8, 1953, to September 30, 1955, reflects Dr. J. M. Marsalka as editor of that newspaper.

CG T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in August, 1959, that "Nova Doba" is a Czech language weekly newspaper published at 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois, which is Communist dominated and follows the Communist line.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Additional information furnished by the source reflects

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

NOVA DOBA (New Era)

In August, 1958, CG T-3, a confidential source [redacted]

b7D

The source further stated that [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] Motor Vehicle Bureau, Office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, advised on September 2, 1958, that 1958 Illinois license 273-957 was issued to Anton Hruska, 2501 South Wesley Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois, on a 1953 Ford, two-door.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] Supervisor, Driver's License Bureau, Office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, advised that Anton Hruska, 2501 South Wesley Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois, was issued driver's license number A4185133. The application reflects Hruska was born August 11, 1902 (country not given), height 5'9", weight 155 pounds, hair brown, eyes brown.

b6  
b7C

On October 9, 1958, CG T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted]

b7D

On October 10, 1958, CG T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he learned that Anton Hruska and [redacted] Illinois, moved to that address within the past year from either Cicero or Chicago, Illinois. He also advised that Anton Hruska was employed as a tailor or laborer by the J. B. Simpson Clothing Company, 1060 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois. The informant stated he could furnish no additional information concerning Hruska.

b6  
b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NOVA DOBA (New Era)

On October 30, 1959, [redacted] Personnel Manager, J. B. Simpson Company, 1060 West Adams Street, Chicago, advised that Anton Hruska, 2501 South Wesley Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois, was born on August 11, 1902, in Czechoslovakia, and was employed by his company as a tailor from September 19, 1956, to December 15, 1958, when he was requested to leave due to lack of work. His Social Security Number was reflected as 344-07-5253, and his wife was listed as Mae Hruska. [redacted] stated Hruska as of October 30, 1959, was employed as a tailor by Maier Lavaty Company, 315 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Illinois.

b6  
b7C

On November 3, 1959, CG T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Anton Hruska formerly of 2501 South Wesley Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois, had recently moved to 2749 South Wesley Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois.

The records of the Chicago Credit Bureau, which were checked on November 5, 1959, reflected no information concerning Anton Hruska.

The records of the Chicago Police Department which were checked on November 5, 1959, reflected that one Anton Hruska, 1514 South Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, age 34, occupation taylor, nativity Bohemian, was arrested on a "drunk charge" on October 18, 1936, and was discharged on October 19, 1936.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be disseminated outside the agency to which loaned.

~~SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *WHS*

DATE: December 23, 1959

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WHS*

1- Mr. Belmont  
 1- Mr. Branigan  
 1- Mr. DeLoach  
 1- Mr. Tansy

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN LIT BRUSKA  
 RE LETTER IN 1/7/55 EDITION  
 OF "NOVA DOBA"

Attached is a self-explanatory memorandum with the cover letter dated 12/7/59 at Chicago, Illinois, concerning "Nova Doba" (New Era). The attachment indicates recently received information concerning a letter which appeared in the 1/7/55 edition of "Nova Doba." This letter alleged that Senator Bruska was a cousin of ~~Bedrich~~ Bruska, Czechoslovak Minister to Canada. It is noted that "Nova Doba" is a Czech-language weekly newspaper published in Chicago which is communist dominated and follows the communist line.

The attached memorandum clearly indicates that the allegation concerning the relationship between Senator Bruska and the Czech Minister to Canada is unfounded. Bufiles also fail to indicate any relationship between the Senator and the Czech Minister.

Senator Bruska, Republican from Nebraska, is a member of the Appropriations Committee and Judiciary Committee. He is well known to the Director and Bureau officials including Mr. DeLoach.

The allegation appears unfounded and no information has come to the Bureau's attention indicating that "Nova Doba" has ever printed a retraction.

ACTION:

Suggest this matter be brought to the attention of Mr. DeLoach in the event he desires to make the information contained in the memorandum available to Senator Bruska orally.

62-101641

Enclosures (2)

PAT:bb  
 (6)

1- 100-23687 ("Nova Doba")

REC-58

JAN 4 1960

JAN 7 1960

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-23687

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
 McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : MR. ROSEN

DATE: February 1, 1960

FROM : G. C. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

b6  
b7C

5-1

Pursuant to arrangements made with the Tour Room by the Office of U. S. Senator Roman Lee Hruska (R-Nebraska), SA Ralph T. Fishburn of the Investigative Division conducted a special tour this date for [redacted] is [redacted] and he operates [redacted] in [redacted]

b6  
b7C

At the outset of the tour, [redacted] pointed out Senator Hruska had been most anxious for him to tour the FBI, since the Senator felt the FBI was a "must tour" and the one building not to miss in Washington, D. C. The tour included the tour rooms on the first floor, the Laboratory, and the firearms range.

b6  
b7C

Both [redacted] appeared greatly interested in the Bureau's work and responsibilities, and expressed their high regard for the FBI and our work. There was no request to meet the Director.

b6  
b7CRECOMMENDATION

For information only.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Stapleton, Tour Room

RTF:1ww

(7)

REC-21

62-101641-22

24 FEB 3 1960

EX-132

file 8 enb

119

57 FEB 9 1960

May 11, 1960

Honorable Roman Lee Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I have read your comments concerning Russian espionage in the United States which appeared in the May 10 issue of the "Congressional Record," and I could not let the opportunity pass without thanking you for the tribute you have paid this Bureau for its work in the field of internal security. The confidence you place in our endeavors is most encouraging, and you may be sure that all of us in the FBI will constantly strive to merit your continued trust and approval.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bureau has enjoyed favorable relations with Senator Hruska. It is noted that the Senator quoted excerpts from the Director's speech in Charleston, West Virginia, (June 16, 1959) and from his testimony before Congress concerning the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA. That portion of the Charleston, West Virginia, speech which he used, caused unfavorable comment from the State Department.

BDA:jcs/hmm

(3)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

50 MAY 19 1960

REC-78

62-101041-23

1960 MAY 17 1960

## RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, there is a great uproar around the world at the discovery that the Armed Forces defending the free world against the onslaught of Communist tyranny employ espionage as part of this defense.

The Red dictator, Nikita S. Khrushchev, expresses a great moral distress at this discovery. Some of our allies profess to be dismayed that we use intelligence agents to gather intelligence regarding the plans of an enemy who has brayed out that he intends to "bury us."

It is not for me at this time to dwell on what is presently occurring in this area, but I should like to explore what the headwaters of this problem really are, and to relate some of the disclosures and reports of the Internal Security Subcommittee which have been recorded through the years, and which are well documented.

Where are the headwaters of this problem, Mr. President? The answer to that question has been overflowing into the record all over the world for the past 43 years. Let me give a few summaries from that record.

I quote first from the Second Report of the Subcommittee on Internal Security of March 22, 1954, on "Activities of U.S. Citizens Employed by the United Nations":

On December 13, 1917, Lenin's handful of Bolsheviks, who had just seized the government of Russia, appropriated 2 million rubles for the needs of the revolutionary internationalist movement. Here is the language of the official ordinance as published in the Gazette of the Temporary Workers and Peasants Government, December 13, 1917, and furnished to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes:

"The Soviet of Peoples Commissars considers it necessary to come forth with all aid, including financial aid, to the assistance of the left, international wing of the workers movement of all countries, entirely regardless whether those countries are at war with Russia, or in an alliance, or whether they retain their neutrality."

This was the original declaration of revolution against the civilized governments of the world. It was an official statement. It was implemented also by Moscow-inspired revolutionary activity on every continent of the globe.

In 1920, Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, looked at the plain facts of Communist activity, which were visible everywhere then, as they are now, and arrived at this conclusion:

"The existing regime in Russia is based upon the negation of every principle of

honor and good faith. \* \* \* The responsible leaders of the regime have frequently and openly boasted that they are willing to sign agreements and undertakings with foreign powers while not having the slightest intention of observing such undertakings or carrying out such agreements.

"They have made it quite plain that they intend to use every means, including, of course, diplomatic agencies, to promote such revolutionary movements in other countries.

"Inevitably, therefore, the diplomatic service of the Bolshevik Government would become a channel for intrigues and the propaganda of revolt against the institutions and laws of countries, with which it was at peace."

In 1921, the British Government granted de facto recognition to the Soviet Government by means of a trade agreement. The agreement provided for the prohibition of Bolshevik propaganda in Great Britain. Only 2 short years later, Britain threatened to terminate that agreement because Soviet agents were spreading anti-British propaganda in Afghanistan, Persia, and India.

In 1924, regardless of what had already happened, Britain granted the U.S.S.R. de jure recognition. Three years later it terminated both the trade agreement and recognition because the Soviet diplomatic service in Great Britain was acting as a "channel for intrigues and the propaganda of revolt," precisely as our American Secretary of State had predicted 7 years before ("Trends in Russian Foreign Policy", pp. 5, 7, 8, 10).

In 1924, China and the U.S.S.R. established "normal" diplomatic relations. Under the treaty each country was to refrain from spreading propaganda against the institutions of the other. Three years later China broke off relations because the Soviet diplomatic service, once more was acting as a channel for intrigues and the propaganda of revolt (ibid., pp. 8, 10, 11).

In 1924, Mexico recognized the U.S.S.R. In 1930, Mexico withdrew that recognition (ibid., pp. 9, 11).

In 1926, Uruguay recognized the U.S.S.R. In 1935, Uruguay withdrew that recognition, charging Communist activity in Uruguay and elsewhere in South America (ibid., pp. 9, 15).

Despite this record of Soviet perfidy, the United States extended diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Government in 1933 after an exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Foreign Minister, in which Litvinov pledged that the Soviet Union would:

(1) respect the United States and refrain from interference in the internal affairs of the United States or its territories or possessions,

(2) refrain from any propaganda, or acts to disturb the tranquility, prosperity, order or security of the United States,

(3) prevent the formation of any group on Soviet soil, which has the aim of overthrowing the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States.

This was the first agreement the Soviet Union ever signed with the United States. It was violating the agreement at the very moment that Litvinov was putting his signature to it, it has never ceased to violate this agreement, and it is still violating this agreement today, 27 years after it was signed.

Now I will continue with excerpts from the Internal Security Subcommittee document on "Soviet Political Agreements and Results."

In 1945 the Soviet Government was still our ally, in the war to establish the prin-

ciples of the Atlantic Charter. In September of that year, Igor Gousenko, a Soviet diplomat, went to the Canadian Government with documents which caused an immediate investigation by a specially appointed Canadian Royal Commission. When that investigation was concluded, the Royal Commission found:

"There exists in Canada a fifth column organized and directed by Russian agents in Canada and in Russia" (the report of the Royal Commission, p. 685).

"Members of the staff of the Russian Embassy at Ottawa were actively engaged in inadmissible espionage activities" (ibid., p. 686).

The Royal Commission also stated:

"So far as the evidence discloses, the first head of the Military Intelligence espionage system in Canada after the arrival of the Soviet Minister was Sergei N. Koudriavtzev, whose official title was First Secretary of the Legation [later Embassy]" (ibid., p. 15).

"Major Sokolov, on his arrival in Ottawa in 1942, began to reform the previous organization, and was directed by Molier, who has been identified as one Mikhalev, an official of the Soviet Consulate in New York who came to Canada for that purpose" (ibid., p. 15).

On October 28, 1953, Ismail Ege, former chief of the Fourth Section of Soviet Military Intelligence, appeared before the subcommittee. He testified that the General Staff Intelligence Department of the Soviet Union used international bodies to conduct espionage. He proved his point by showing that Sergei Koudriavtzev, who had been head of the Red spy apparatus in Canada, later joined the Soviet delegation to the United Nations.

Let us also remember, Mr. President, that Judith Coplon's espionage partner, Valentin Gubitchev, was attached to the Soviet delegation to the United Nations. He was caught redhanded, in company with Coplon herself, and found guilty, but the U.S. Government returned him to the Soviet Union instead of sending him to prison.

On May 12, 1949, Kirill Mikhailovich Alexesv, who had been attached to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico, told the subcommittee that "all responsible workers of a Soviet Embassy are members of the secret intelligence service of the Soviet Government."

Congressional Record  
May 10, 1960  
Pages 9112 - 9113

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In 1951 the Special Committee on Un-Filipino Activities of the Philippine Government found that "the Communist Party is the vanguard of the Soviet Union here; its border patrol on Filipino shores."

In 1955, an Australian Royal Commission found that there had been operating out of the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, a Soviet spy apparatus of the same kind that was discovered in Canada. Vladimir Petrov, the defector from the embassy who uncovered this apparatus, made a memorable statement about his country's espionage activities. Here is what he said—as quoted in the Internal Security Subcommittee Annual Report for 1957:

Espionage is a distinct and principal Soviet industry. This must be so; because the Soviet Union, alone of all the great powers, regards itself as being in a continuous and chronic state of covert warfare with the whole world outside the borders of the Communist empire. And conspiratorial techniques are natural to a regime that seized

power and maintains power by conspiratorial methods. Soviet espionage has reaped a rich harvest by such methods, especially against friendly and unsuspecting countries.

I read now from the Internal Security Subcommittee publication, "Soviet Political Agreements and Results," a staff study published in 1959:

May 10, 1948: Costa Rica broke relations with the U.S.S.R., because the Costa Rican Communist Party with the help of international communism had taken control of the government, which provoked a civil war.

The same document tells us, Mr. President, that Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Venezuela, Israeli, Australia, Guatemala, and Iraq have all suspended diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. since World War II. The same document tells us that:

The Canadian Government ordered home G. F. Popov, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, because he was engaged in espionage.

The United Nations ordered home Viktor Ivanovich Petrov, a Russian employee of its Secretariat, because he was engaged in espionage.

Last summer, Alexander Urevitch Kaznachoev fled from his post in the Soviet Embassy in Rangoon and took refuge in the U.S. Embassy. He told the Associated Press that the main occupation of all the Soviet Embassy staff—in Rangoon—is to spy.

Kaznachoev appeared before the subcommittee on December 14, 1959, to tell of his espionage activities under the orders of the Kremlin. He told us that his espionage chief in Rangoon was Ivan Vozsiy, who masqueraded as First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy.

J. Edgar Hoover, who knows more about this subject than any man in the United States, summarized the story in a speech made before the United American Mechanics in Charleston, W. Va., on June 16, 1959, as follows:

As the No. 1 target of worldwide communism, the United States is the prime objective of Soviet espionage. Soviet defectors are unanimous in stating that between 70 and 80 percent of Russian officials in the United States are members of the Red Intelligence Services. The importance that the U.S.S.R. is currently attaching to the value of these intelligence agents is vividly borne out by the sharp increase in the number of Soviet diplomatic personnel assigned to the United States. In May, 1954, there were 212 Soviet officials in the United States. Five years later that number has increased to 313, or an increase of almost 50 percent.

Soviet espionage activities in this country expose the fallacy of so-called peaceful co-existence in recent years; pseudo appeals for peace by Communists have been more than matched by intensified Communist espionage efforts in the United States. Using blackmail, bribery, and similar techniques, Communist agents, many which diplomatic immunity, are stepping up their efforts to obtain our military, scientific, and industrial secrets for use against us.

Mr. Hoover intently analyzed the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A., which was held in December 1959. The Subcommittee on Internal Security published his findings. Here is a part of what he said:

The party will remain in the future—as it has been in the past—an obedient slave of Moscow. No new personalities were brought into the party's top leadership. Rather, leadership is today exercised by the

same corps of hardened, disciplined, veteran Communists who feel that Moscow represents the final goal of all of mankind's hopes. So-called rightwing Communists are not represented. They have either voluntarily resigned in complete disillusionment or been coldbloodedly purged.

The Communist conspiracy in America today is led by a man who has openly boasted that he was willing to take up arms and fight to overthrow our form of Government. Hall was convicted in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1934, in connection with a riot there when he was a member of the Young Communist League. During his trial he testified as follows:

"Question. But you would prefer the Russian—you would prefer to be in Russia?"

"Answer. I prefer America with a Soviet Government.

"Question. And you are willing to fight and overthrow this Government?"

"Answer. Absolutely.

"Question. And you are willing to take up arms and overthrow the constituted authorities?"

"Answer. When the time comes, 'Yes.'"

Only a few weeks ago, the Subcommittee on Internal Security summoned Hall to the witness stand and read him the words I have just quoted to you and gave him opportunity to disavow them. He refused it.

Mr. President, it is my suggestion that we not lost our heads at the revelation that the free world uses espionage to defend itself.

Let us look at the headwaters of the stream.

Let us remember the words of the Communist manifesto:

The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
The American Embassy  
Rome, Italy

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Parsons  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Malone  
Mr. McGuire  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. W.C. Sullivan  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Ingram  
Miss Gandy

Date: December 5, 1960  
To: Director, FBI  
From: Legat, Rome (62-0)

Subject: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA,  
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

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Senator Hruska called at the Rome Office on this date. He was introduced to the Legat by Minister Counselor of the Embassy Outerbridge Horsey.

Senator Hruska stated that he was making a call at the Office of the Legal Attache along with a number of other Government agencies located in Rome. The Senator expressed his great admiration for the Director and indicated that he was strongly in favor of the Bureau's foreign operations. Senator Hruska inquired as to the number of personnel in the office and the type and volume of work being handled.

The Senator was introduced to the personnel of the Rome Office. The liaison operations of the office with the Embassy and with Italian contacts were explained to him. It was explained to the Senator that this office is concerned with all matters which have a direct bearing on the internal security of the United States and which are related to the Bureau's work in the domestic field.

Senator Hruska made inquiry concerning shopping in Rome on behalf of Mrs. Hruska. Legat accompanied the Senator for a brief period on a short visit to the central part of the city of Rome. Senator Hruska expressed his appreciation for the courtesies and attention shown him.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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## Memorandum

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 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 4, 1961

FROM : Mr. DeLoach

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
(REPUBLICAN - NEBRASKA)

On April 3, 1961, [redacted] who is Assistant to Senator Hruska called at the Bureau and spoke to SA [redacted]. He said that the Senator was going to make a speech in Chicago at the end of next week and wondered if the Bureau could comment on legislation dealing with passport matters in that the Senator wanted to mention this in his speech. [redacted] told [redacted] that this was strictly a legislative matter and we could not comment. [redacted] asked if he could have any of the Director's articles on communism and copies of the articles appearing in "Christianity Today," "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality" and "One Nation's Response To Communism" were made available to [redacted]. He was most appreciative.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

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(3) *new*

REC-62

62-101641-24

3 APR 11 1961

66 APR 14 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-20-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
U. S. SENATOR, NEBRASKA

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 Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

By letter dated 2-16-62 to the Director, the above-captioned individual enclosed a letter addressed to him from [redacted] associated with "The Daily Nebraskan," student newspaper of the University of Nebraska. [redacted] letter set forth a number of questions concerning communism and requested that Hruska provide replies which could be published. She wanted the reply by February 23. Hruska wondered whether the Director could furnish [redacted] the material she desired in response to her questions.

A review of [redacted] letter to Hruska reveals that it is virtually identical with a letter she addressed to the Director under date of February 13. She poses the same questions concerning communism, many of which are of a highly "loaded" nature, such as "Is the American press over-exaggerating or under-exaggerating the menace of Communism?"; "Is the extreme right a tool of the Communists?"; "What is the extent of Communist influence in sub rosa fraternities?"; "Were the Fort Lauderdale riots last Easter Communist inspired?"; "What kind of a record does the University of Nebraska have in regard to Communist activities and number of known Communists?" The Director by letter of 2-19-62 advised [redacted] that the pressure of official duties precluded him from answering. Many of these questions are outside of the Bureau's jurisdiction; moreover, to answer them might possibly involve the Director in intense partisan controversy.

Since [redacted] asked Hruska the same questions as the Director, the possibility exists that she is using a "shotgun" approach, that is, sending the same questions to many prominent individuals. Apparently little or no thought has been given to tailoring the questions to the particular individual's specialty. [redacted] letter to the Director contains a number of corrections indicating that it was composed in a hurry. If such answers from various individuals are published, side by side, wide differences of opinion will undoubtedly be found.

It is felt that a member of your office should personally contact Hruska and advise him that the Director had received an identical letter from [redacted] and that under date of 2-19-62 he had written [redacted] saying that the pressure of official duties precluded the Director from complying. Hruska should also be advised that most of these questions are not in the Bureau's jurisdiction and would not be appropriate for the Director to answer. The Bureau has had very cordial relations with Hruska.

FCS:kmd (6) See Recommendation next page

5 FEB 23 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 94-1-1055-5

MA Jones to DeLoach Memo  
RE: ROMAN L. HRUSKA

RECOMMENDATION:

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That a representative of your office contact Hruska and advise him that the Director had received an identical letter from [redacted] and that Mr. Hoover under date of 2-19-62 has replied saying that the pressure of official duties precluded him from complying. Hruska should also be told that most of these questions are not in the Bureau's jurisdiction and would not be appropriate for the Director to answer.

*WAC*  
*[Signature]*

*[Signature]* *DAVO*  
*[Signature]*

✓  
Handled with [redacted] Adm. Asst.  
[redacted]  
2/21/62

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: *July 25, 1961*

*ST*  
FROM : N. P. Callahan

*ROMAN H RUSKA*

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 12248-12251. Senator Bridges, (R) New Hampshire, extended his remarks to include the transcript of a television program of July 16, 1961, participated in by Senator Hruska, (R) Nebraska, and Congressman Judd, (R) Minnesota, on the American foreign policy, the admission of Red China to the United Nations and the President's foreign aid program. Mr. Judd, in speaking on the admission of Red China to the United Nations, stated "When we have crime in a city, we don't invite the criminals into the FBI. We strengthen the FBI to deal with the criminals, and we isolate them and keep them out. You don't bring them in with the idea that the FBI cannot deal with the criminals if it doesn't have the criminals in the FBI to help the FBI plan the campaign against the criminals."

Original filed in: *66-1431-*

*62-101641-*

NOT RECORDED

JUL 27 1961

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for *July 24, 1961* was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: *APRIL 19, 1961*

*J*  
*ph*  
FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 5750-5752. <sup>*ROMAN, L.*</sup> Senator Hruska, (R) Nebraska, spoke concerning the National Military-Industrial and Educational Conference held in Chicago on April 10, 11, and 12, 1961. Mr. Hruska included an address he delivered before this conference. He also included a statement by the conference as to its objectives and the report of its educational advisory committee. Mr. Hruska, in speaking on the Communist menace, stated "Our national policy designed to meet the threat of Communist activities is evidenced in many ways. - - - It is seen in the willingness of Congress to provide all necessary funds for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence and counterespionage agencies."

Original filed in: *66-1731-11*

*162-101641-*  
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In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for *APRIL 18, 1961* was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

*55-1731-11*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 6, 1962

FROM : Legat, Manila (80-4) (RUC)

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
VISITOR TO MANILA

On 12/4/62 Senator ROMAN L. HRUSKA of Nebraska, member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, called on Legat. HRUSKA was accompanied by Major [REDACTED]

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Senator HRUSKA said that while his present trip was largely concerned with military matters, because of his interest also in the Department of Justice and the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with whom the Senate Appropriations Committee works closely, he wanted to contact the Bureau's representative in this area. He said that Senator BRIDGES had always been greatly interested in Bureau affairs and since Senator BRIDGES' death he, Senator HRUSKA, has taken over a number of Senator BRIDGES' interests.

Great care was taken to brief Senator HRUSKA on the liaison functions of Legat Office and the Bureau's interest in Southeast Asia. Senator HRUSKA was most cordial and evinced considerable interest, particularly in the training of carefully selected foreign police officers in the FBI National Academy.

3 - Bureau (1 - Foreign Liaison)  
1 - Manila  
RBH:ic  
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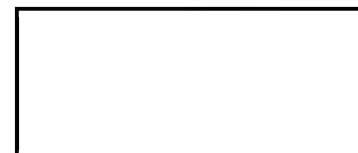
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 Gandy ☐



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UPI-124

(CUBA)

WASHINGTON - SEN. ROMAN L. HRUSKA, R-NEB., SAID TODAY THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION SHOULD MAKE A CLEAR DECLARATION THAT IT WILL NOT TOLERATE THE USE OF SOVIET TROOPS TO SUPPRESS CUBAN INTERNAL RESISTANCE.

HRUSKA TOLD THE SENATE THERE IS A "MOUNTING MASS OF EVIDENCE" THAT SOVIET FORCES HAVE INTERVENED TO KEEP ORDER IN FIDEL CASTRO'S "PUPPET SOVIET REGIME." THE THREAT OF A CUBAN HUNGARY "IS REAL AND ACUTE," HE DECLARED.

THE NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN SAID THE UNITED STATES SHOULD DO ALL POSSIBLE TO ENCOURAGE AND AID ANTI-COMMUNIST UNREST IN THE CARIBBEAN ISLAND COUNTRY, INCLUDING "AIR DROPS AND COVERT LANDINGS OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT."

TO THIS END, HE ENDORSED A PROPOSAL BY SEN. GORDON ALLOTT, R-COLO., FOR U.S. SPONSORSHIP OF A CUBAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SET UP ON CUBAN SOIL AT THE AMERICAN GUANTANAMO NAVAL BASE.

HRUSKA, MAKING SURE THE CUBAN ISSUE REMAINS BEFORE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, ALSO SAID HE HAD SENT A LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK ASKING HIS OPINION ON ALLOTT'S PROPOSAL.

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55 JUL 30 1963

March 11, 1963

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I want you to know how much I appreciate your very kind remarks which appeared in the March 7th "Congressional Record." It was certainly good of you to comment so favorably and you may be sure your thoughtfulness means a great deal to my associates and me. We hope our endeavors will continue to merit such approbation.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. Hruska is on the Special Correspondents' List.

JH:jks (4) *jks*

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- Holmes
- Gandy



September 6, 1963

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your  
kind comments concerning my work which you made  
Wednesday on the Floor of the Senate. It was certainly  
thoughtful of you to enter my remarks to Mr. Jack Lotto  
in the 'Congressional Record,' and I want you to know of  
my deep appreciation.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover.



NOTE: Senator Hruska is on the Special Correspondents' List. He entered into the Congressional Record the article of Jack Lotto which appeared in the August 24th issue of the New York Journal American which contained the remarks of the Director on the dangers posed by the Communist Party, USA. A letter of acknowledgment to Mr. Lotto concerning his article was sent on August 26, 1963.

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Thus it is that when Mr. Hoover speaks out on the subject, the whole Nation listens with respect.

A recent warning by him that the battle-hardened members of the Communist Party in America constitute a soft spot in our national security, deserves the careful attention of all Americans.

The warning was made in an interview with Jack Lotto and appears in the August 24 issue of the New York Journal-American. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the interview was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### HOOVER WARNS—BEWARE OF RED DECEPTION

(By Jack Lotto)

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned today that the U.S. Communist Party is a danger to the country and its "battle-hardened" members are a "soft spot" in our national security.

He said that despite its current public claims of poverty, the Communist Party is well financed, disciplined, and organized. The party, Mr. Hoover stated, is deliberately giving the impression of being a weak, inactive organization of no significance, which is allegedly being "harassed" by the FBI.

"To say that communism is not a danger in the United States today," Mr. Hoover said in an exclusive interview for the New York Journal-American, "is to help this party strategy."

He added: "Part of the Communist strategy today is to make it appear that the party is weak and is being harassed by the FBI and congressional investigating committees. The Communists like to pose as 'martyrs' and secure the assistance of unthinking sympathizers. There is nothing the Communists would like more than to be accepted as respected citizens who are considered thoroughly loyal and working in the best interests of America. Party leaders spend great effort in trying to create a false image of respectability."

Mr. Hoover said some 165 Red fronts are under investigation and FBI agents have burrowed deep into the Communist Party to gain "vital intelligence information." The number of informants, the FBI chief declared, "is proportionately small to the total party membership."

Mr. Hoover's answer was in response to questions about what appears to be a concerted current propaganda pitch to the effect that the U.S. Communist Party is a weak, inactive and debilitated party of no significance.

Interwoven in this propaganda is the theme that the FBI shouldn't waste its time and the taxpayers' money to investigate this subversive conspiracy. Further, the propaganda from Communist, pro-Communist and "ultraliberal" writers asserts that FBI agents seem to make up most of the party membership, and there should be an investigation of FBI methods of combating subversion.

This writer asked Mr. Hoover: "in your opinion, what is the current extent of Communist Party activity and menace in the United States, how does the FBI meet the vital task of keeping informed on Communist activities above ground and underground, and how many suspected Red fronts are in existence or under investigation?"

The FBI Chief responded: "As long as 10,000 hardcore Communists exist in the United States, they represent a 'soft spot' in our national security which can be exploited by world Communist leaders.

"Conditioning in Marxism-Leninism creates a favorable attitude of an individual to-

ward world communism. Hence, membership in the party does much to make the person amenable to possible espionage activity for the Reds. Not that the member is a spy today, but later, if asked, he will be ready to respond.

#### "FBI PENETRATION, FACTS AND FANCY

"The FBI does have informants deep inside the Communist Party. These are necessary for the FBI to gain vital intelligence information. However, claims that the party is composed chiefly of FBI informants and supported by FBI funds are absolutely wrong. The Bureau, of course, cannot, for obvious reasons, identify the exact number of informants. However, it is proportionately small to the total party membership.

"The FBI is currently investigating some 165 known or suspected Communist front or infiltrated organizations. Inasmuch as the party is under Government prosecution, it is making widespread use of fronts. The fronts provide needed funds, propaganda platforms, springboards to reach non-Communists, and a convenient cover for various party activities.

"The party currently is in no shortage of funds. Even though publicly claiming to be in debt, the party still operates the Worker in New York City and finances other publications. The Communists have poured thousands of dollars into legal defenses, yet they have money to finance trips by their leaders and to carry out a nationwide program."

Mr. Hoover continued: "The party now has an aggressive campaign of propaganda and agitation. For example, in the past 2 years, top level party leaders have made some 90 appearances on college and university campuses. They have drawn large audiences; in fact, as high as 12,000 for one speech. In these appearances they spew the party line hoping to recruit students, influence educational opinion and create as much dissension as possible on the campus. In some instances, school officials, recognizing the danger involved, denied party leaders permission to speak. The Communists exploited these incidents, crying that freedom of speech had been denied, and thriving on the resultant school and community agitation.

#### CALLS MEMBERS TOUGH, FANATICAL

"The Communist Party, USA, is composed today of hard-core, fanatical members. During World War II, party membership reached some 80,000, but this consisted of many opportunists, self-seekers and curiosity-minded people. To join the party was very easy—the potential member need only walk into party headquarters and join.

"Today, the situation is changed. The party is extra security conscious. No longer is it fashionable to be pro-Russian. If a member joins the party today he risks his job, his reputation, his social standing. The easy joiners have now left the party, leaving a residue of bigoted fanatics. This explains to a large extent the drop in party membership. Gus Hall, general secretary of the party, has estimated party membership at some 10,000. The party prefers to remain small, developing mass strength through front groups it controls.

"The party organization is today tight, well organized, and disciplined. For some years party leaders were underground, where they learned Leninist principles of organization. Officials lived in hideouts, changed their physical makeups, used aliases. This provided conspiratorial training and a knowledge of subversive deceit.

Moreover, Government prosecution (both under the Smith Act and the Internal Security Act of 1950) has caused a hardening of party spirit. The Communists today are not soft or weak—but battle-hardened members who know what communism means and how to carry out its directives."

#### DANGER OF COMMUNIST SUBVERSION—INTERVIEW WITH J. EDGAR HOOVER

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the able Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover, has earned his Nation's gratitude for his role in the battle against Communist subversion. Not only has he performed a valuable service in the enforcement of our laws in this field, but he has made a major contribution by calling attention to the methods by which our enemies seek to undermine and destroy us.

WEDNESDAY,

SEPTEMBER 4, 1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

2-11-63  
Mailing List  
Change Noted  
9-5-63

me (scu)  
let to Hruska  
9/6/63  
DFC/col

ENCLOSURE

1-26 F-CD FC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 7, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT  
ALLEGATIONS THAT OSWALD WAS  
AN FBI INFORMANT

Pursuant to instructions, I saw Senator Jim Eastland at his office at 2:15 p.m., 2-7-64. I told him the Director was very concerned about the information received from him (Senator Eastland) and Jay Sourwine on 2-6-64 and that the Director, of course, wanted to set the record straight immediately. I then showed the Senator a copy of the sworn affidavit which had been executed by the Director and delivered earlier that day to Rankin of the Presidential Commission. The Senator read the affidavit and then described it as a document that very obviously ties everything down.

I told Senator Eastland that we respected his confidence, however, would appreciate permission to see other Senators whom he indicated had an interest in this matter. He told me that he thought we should see Senators Russell and Hruska immediately, however, Senator Dirksen was at Sibley Hospital at the present time.

I then went to Senator Dick Russell's Office and upon seeing him mentioned that it was understood that he was cognizant of the false allegation that Oswald had once been an FBI informant. The Senator acknowledged that he knew of Wade's statements to the Commission. I then showed Senator Russell the Director's affidavit whereupon he read it in its entirety. He described it as a good affidavit and one that should forever straighten this rumor out. He added that there are so many rumors about the assassination that almost any individual can pay a quarter and take his pick. He continued that in all honesty Henry Wade had specifically told Commission members that the allegation concerning Oswald's being an FBI informant had been received by him from a newspaperman named Hudkins. The Senator stated that Wade made it plain that he had no personal knowledge that Oswald had been an FBI informant. The Senator added that Wade was told to return to Dallas and recontact Hudkins for further information. Senator Russell stated that Wade had reported back to the Commission that Hudkins had no further information, could not substantiate his allegations and had refused to testify or furnish an affidavit to the Commission.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Morrell

CDD:saj (8)

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MAR 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-8255-9470

DeLoach to Mohr 2-7-64

Re: Assassination of the President  
Allegations that Oswald was an FBI Informant

I next saw Sourwine. After reading the affidavit, he stated he was very positive it should put to rest all rumors. I told Sourwine that I felt certain he realized that the FBI's reputation could be at stake in the event such a vicious rumor was widespread publicity. I told him for this reason I would have to insist that his source in this particular matter be identified. I reminded Sourwine that he had told me in Senator Eastland's presence that his source was an employee of the Department of State who later had reconfirmed the information with CIA. Sourwine interrupted me to state that he had not indicated that his source was with the State Department. He stated his exact words were, "This matter has been motivated, in my opinion, by the State Department." I told Sourwine that my notes, made immediately after the conference with him and Senator Eastland, were very clear on this matter and that I felt certain he had attributed this information to a source within the Department of State. He replied that if he had done this he was in error. He said however that his source had definitely reconfirmed this information with CIA.

I told Sourwine that regardless of the agency with whom his source was employed, I would have to know the identity of such a source so that all strings could be tied down in this matter. Sourwine agreed to call his source in my presence and ask him if he would object to his identity being revealed. At that time Sourwine dialed a number and asked the person answering the phone if he would object to his identity being revealed to the FBI in connection with the Oswald-informant information. After a few moments, Sourwine turned to me and stated that his source would have to think about the matter and he would let me know later on during the evening. Sourwine stated that his source was somewhat reluctant to having his identity revealed inasmuch as the source's identity would immediately lead the FBI to the identity of a second source within CIA. I told Sourwine that if CIA was putting out such scurrilous rumors, that agency should definitely be tied down and made to put up or shut up.

Following the discussion concerning the identity of Sourwine's source, Sourwine told me that he had talked to Senator Russell earlier that afternoon. Senator Russell, according to Sourwine, stated in strict confidence that he was very disturbed about the activities of the Warren Commission. He claimed that he was considering resigning from this Commission. Senator Russell reportedly told Sourwine that five out of six senior lawyers employed by the Commission are extreme liberals and that all of the young lawyers are very liberal-minded. Senator Russell allegedly told Sourwine that each employee of the Commission has a definite area of investigation assigned to him. He mentioned that despite attempts at coordination, the individual employees have haphazardly pooled their investigative information without attempting to centralize or coordinate any facts whatsoever. Senator Russell is also very disturbed about Chief Justice Warren and his inability to handle the assignment as Chairman of this Commission.

DeLoach to Mohr 2-7-64  
Re: Assassination of the President  
Allegations that Oswald was an FBI Informant

After exacting a statement from Sourwine that he would call me later on that evening concerning his source, I went over to the Senate Floor and contacted Senator Hruska. We went up to his private office in the new Senate wing of the Capitol and talked for approximately three minutes when Senator Hruska found it necessary to return to the Floor in order to make remarks concerning tax legislation. Following his return, I showed him the Director's sworn affidavit. Senator Hruska expressed the opinion that it was very thorough and certainly left no doubts whatsoever. He asked if it could be possible that Oswald had an alias and had served the FBI as an informant using an alias or different name. I told him there was no possibility whatsoever of such an incident occurring inasmuch as our investigation had very thoroughly checked out all names used by Oswald. Senator Hruska stated this satisfied him.

Roman L. Neb. D.C.  
Senator Hruska added that Senator Dirksen was most concerned about this matter, chiefly because Senator Dirksen felt that this was an attempted smear at the Director and the FBI. He stated that Senator Dirksen had also feared that this matter could completely discredit the FBI if some disreputable or left-wing Senator made a speech on the Floor of the Senate or issued a press release regarding the matter. He added that Senator Dirksen's friendship for the Director was a very sincere thing and, therefore, the Senator felt very keenly about this matter. He asked if I would accompany him to Sibley Hospital immediately so that we could talk to Senator Dirksen regarding this matter.

At this point I telephonically contacted the Director while Senator Hruska was out of the room and advised the Director of the foregoing details.

Senator Hruska and I arrived at Senator Dirksen's hospital room at approximately 6:15 p.m. Mrs. Dirksen was in the room at the time. She has recently undergone surgery. (The Director has sent a letter to Senator Dirksen regarding the illness of his wife.) I assisted Mrs. Dirksen down the hall and then came back to join Senators Dirksen and Hruska.

Senator Hruska told Senator Dirksen that I had an affidavit signed by the Director which should definitely put Senator Dirksen's mind at ease. Senator Hruska told Senator Dirksen that he felt this affidavit would be of therapeutic value to him inasmuch as it was known that he was very worried about this situation. I then showed Senator Dirksen a copy of the sworn affidavit. He read the letter to Rankin very rapidly and handed both the letter and affidavit back to me. I told him I realized that our visit was somewhat of an imposition, however, I would appreciate it if he would briefly scan the entire affidavit. He did so and afterwards stated that it was a very complete document and that he felt much better about the situation. He added that he had several questions. I told him the Director would want me to answer any questions that he might raise.

DeLoach to Mohr 2-7-64

Re: Assassination of the President

Allegations that Oswald was an FBI Informant

Senator Dirksen inquired if District Attorney Henry Wade had any connections with the Communist Party. I told him Wade had no such connections to our knowledge. I briefed both Senators at this time, however, on the scurrilous article in Saga Magazine by former Agent Turner, also the article in Nation magazine and the offensive by the Communist Party in connection with attempting to discredit the FBI. Senator Hruska inquired as to whether Wade was a publicity seeker. I told him that the answer to this was obvious in view of the many statements made by Wade, even including information which had been furnished by the FBI.

Senator Dirksen asked me if we were satisfied with Rankin. I told him that Rankin had been appointed as an alternative. I then briefed Senators Dirksen and Hruska on the fact that Chief Justice Warren had first wanted his protege Warren Olney to serve as Executive Secretary of the Presidential Commission, however, in view of Olney's miserable personality and inefficiency it had been necessary for a number of sources to confidentially brief members of the Presidential Commission, other than Warren, as to Olney's background. I told Senators Dirksen and Hruska that as a result of this action the Commission members had overridden Warren concerning the appointment of Olney and that Rankin had been elected as an alternative. Dirksen stated he knew Olney and definitely recognized him as an inefficient nincompoop.

Senator Dirksen stated that he had no further questions but that he would appreciate the Director being advised that his chief interest in this entire matter was to prevent the FBI or the Director from being smeared. He stated that despite his illness if we needed his services we could certainly count upon him to start a backfire against any individual or group which might attempt to discredit the Director or the FBI.

I told both Senators Dirksen and Hruska that we deeply appreciated their interest in this matter and that I would immediately advise the Director whom I felt would be greatly appreciative of their friendship and willingness to assist the FBI.

Upon arriving back at my office, Inspector Kemper advised me that Sourwine had called at approximately 6:10 p.m. to advise that his source did not want to give an absolute "no" to the FBI, that the source was checking further and would give an answer either the first of the week or the middle of next week. We, of course, will not allow this matter to lie idle. Sourwine will be contacted first thing Monday morning and pressed for action.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

✓  
See Next Page

DeLoach to Mohr 2-7-64

Re: Assassination of the President

Allegations that Oswald was an FBI Informant

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the attached letter for the Director's signature acknowledging the Director's appreciation for Senator Dirksen's assistance and interest be considered.

GK.  
H.

Done  
+ memo - [unclear]  
5-11-10

(2) That I check with Sourwine first thing Monday morning in order to further press the matter of learning the identity of his source of information.

yes.  
✓

Jenkins - 1/10

(3) That I show a copy of the Director's affidavit, in strict confidence, to Congressman Hale Boggs and Congressman Jerry Ford, members of the Presidential Commission, on Monday, 2-10-64, and that I show a copy of this affidavit and thoroughly brief Walter Jenkins of the White House on Monday, 2-10-64.

yes.  
H

R

[Signature]  
2-11-64



March 13, 1964

MAR 13 4 17 PM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I have seen your kind comments in the March 11th  
"Congressional Record." Your thoughtfulness in calling attention  
to Lyle Wilson's column certainly means a great deal to me, and  
I want you to know how much I appreciate your generous statements.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Senator Hruska is on the Special Correspondents' List. The  
Director wrote Mr. Lyle C. Wilson on 3/9/64 thanking him for an  
advance copy of this column.

JH:dll

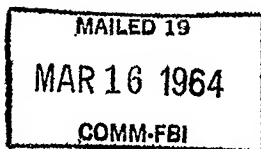
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# FBI DIRECTOR STAYS ON

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, Lyle C. Wilson, the able syndicated columnist and vice president of United Press International, in a recent column takes note of the fact that President Johnson intends to waive the requirement that Federal Bureau of Investigation employees must retire at age 70 in order that the FBI's distinguished Director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, be allowed to serve past January 1, 1965.

President Johnson thus reflects the great trust and confidence the American public has in Mr. Hoover.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that Mr. Wilson's column, entitled, "FBI Director Stays On," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the column was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Mar. 9, 1964]

## FBI DIRECTOR STAYS ON

(By Lyle C. Wilson)

President Johnson has told White House callers he hopes J. Edgar Hoover will continue as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Johnson has said that he wants Mr. Hoover to direct the FBI at least as long as he remains in the White House.

That pleases Mr. Hoover who enjoys vigorous good health. He has no desire to retire so long as he can be of service to his country. Sometime before January 1, 1965, therefore, the President will sign an Executive order waiving with respect to Mr. Hoover the requirement that FBI employees retire at age 70. Next New Year's Day will be the Director's 70th birthday.

Mr. Hoover's age and the Federal retirement law had combined to arouse some speculation that the Director's distinguished career would end with this year. There was a bit of wishful thinking in the speculation, no doubt, because left wingers of American politics declared open season on Mr. Hoover long ago.

American Communists constantly have campaigned to retire Mr. Hoover. They had ample cause for their anti-Hoover crusades. Under his direction the FBI became an effective and genuinely feared opponent of Communist subversion. But Mr. Hoover's enemies were not limited to the American Commies.

The non-Communist left wing of American politics is a much more dangerous enemy of Mr. Hoover and of the FBI than are the Communists. The commies cannot do much beyond yapping their resentment each time the FBI turns over a Red rock to examine the insect life beneath.

The non-Communist lefties, however, often have connections in high places, sometimes including the White House. They often hold high political positions themselves. From such power points in Washington the Hoover

hunt has been directed for years. Lefties in and out of the Truman administration made a big hidden play against Mr. Hoover.

They hoped to persuade Mr. Truman to impose certain rules and regulations on the FBI, the idea being that Mr. Hoover would resign rather than preside over the destruction of the Bureau by Executive order. HST was too smart for his lefty friends who sought to enlist him in the anti-Hoover movement.

Mr. Hoover probably is the best known American civil servant. Many persons familiar with Government rate him the ablest administrator in public office. No public servant rates higher with Congress than does Mr. Hoover.

His direction of the FBI has not been openly challenged since the early New Deal years when the Democrats were back in power clamoring for jobs after many lean years. Chairman Kenneth McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee demanded FBI jobs for deserving Tennessee Democrats. Mr. Hoover balked, enraging Senator McKellar.

The Senator undertook to discipline the Director, bawling threats in a series of Senate speeches. Few men, including presidents, could cross McKellar and get away with it. Mr. Hoover could and did. The word that Mr. Hoover will stay on the job will get no cheers from the American lefties. All other Americans are likely to applaud.

Congressional Record  
March 11, 1964

62-101341-27  
ENCLOSURE

May 15, 1964

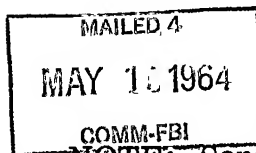
Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I want you to know how much I appreciate  
your very kind comments concerning my Anniversary  
which you made yesterday on the Floor of the Senate.  
Your thoughtfulness in placing such a favorable statement  
on the public record means a great deal to me, and I am  
most grateful.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Senator Hruska is on the Special Correspondents' List.

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MAY 25 1965

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B.7

SALUTE TO J. EDGAR HOOVER'S  
40 YEARS AS FBI DIRECTOR

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I regret that because of official business I was unable to be in the Chamber on Monday when 25 Senators paid tribute to J. Edgar Hoover on the occasion of his 40th anniversary as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Accordingly, I take this opportunity to join in the congratulations and good wishes extended to this dedicated public servant.

You can stop any man, woman or child on the streets of America and ask, "Who is the top law enforcement officer in the Nation?" Invariably, the response will be, "J. Edgar Hoover."

Here is a man who is known—respected or feared—throughout the United States and the world. Whether a person respects Mr. Hoover or fears him depends on that individual's position regarding law and order.

J. Edgar Hoover has spent his life opposing the lawless. Forty years ago he took command of a small, badly managed and inefficient organization known as the Bureau of Investigation. Today as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it is the most respected, most competent law enforcement agency in the world.

It has attained its renown because of the constant drive for excellence of J. Edgar Hoover. He set the pattern back in 1924 when he accepted the job of heading the Bureau with the stipulation that merit, not influence, would determine appointments and promotions. He has always insisted that the personnel standards of the FBI be high and strictly enforced. Because of this, the FBI always has been staffed by men and women of integrity—men and women, who, like their leader, put service to country above self.

The United States has grown strong because of men like J. Edgar Hoover. His life epitomizes the attributes, principles, and traits necessary for leader-

ship. The American people are indeed fortunate to have such a man at the helm of our most important law enforcement agency. A lesser man might well have abused the authority of this position. J. Edgar Hoover has never abused this authority, nor has he sought additional power. In fact, he often has counseled against giving the FBI unnecessary authority.

We Americans have been blessed by the service of J. Edgar Hoover for over 40 years. God willing, we will continue to be so blessed for many years to come.

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
Republican, Nebraska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD  
May 14, 1964

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*ack*  
*5-15-64*  
*B5/102*

62-101641-27X  
ENCLOSURE

November 4, 1964

Honorable Roman L. Hruska<sup>①</sup>  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I wish to join your host of friends in sending congratulations upon your re-election to the United States Senate. I hope that the coming term will hold abundant success in your service to our Nation. If I can be of assistance in any way, please let me know.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4

NOV 4 1964

COMM-FBI

1 - Omaha

NOTE: We have had cordial relations with Hruska and wrote to him in 1958 upon his re-election to the Senate. (Rep - Neb.)

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NOV 12 1964

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62-101641-28



ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
UNITED STATES SENATE

November 12, 1964

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It was characteristically thoughtful of you  
to send congratulations on the outcome of last Tuesday's  
election. Your kindness is much appreciated.

Looking forward to continuing our cordial  
relationship in the coming years.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

*Roman L. Hruska*

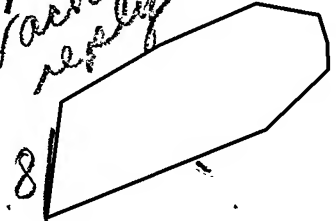
Roman L. Hruska  
U. S. Senator  
Nebraska

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 7, 1965

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM STATE OF NEBRASKA FOR 360  
IDENTIFICATION RECORDS ON YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS  
TO STUDY EFFECT OF INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMMING

Reference is made to memorandum, Harris to Trotter, dated 12-24-64 wherein a letter from Governor Frank B. Morrison of Nebraska was responded. Governor Morrison had written to President Johnson asking that he forward a letter to the Director with the request that the FBI Identification Records on 360 individuals be furnished the State of Nebraska "in order to determine what elements of institutional programming have any significant effect on subsequent behavior" of youthful felony offenders.

By letter dated 12-28-64 the Director advised Governor Morrison and the Honorable Hobart Taylor, Jr., Associate Counsel to the President, that we had declined similar requests in the past and that we would have to decline this one because of heavy work commitments and that our facilities were taxed to the fullest extent due to the volume of fingerprint inquiries received daily.

On January 6, 1965, [ ] received a call from [ ] Administrative Assistant to Senator Roman L. Hruska (R-Nebraska), who stated that the Senator had personally asked him to call the Bureau so that the Director may be advised of the Senator's personal interest in this project and wondered if an exception could be made. [ ] pointed out that the Senator is very much interested and is very prominent in penal matters in the State of Nebraska and he would consider it a great favor if the Director could accede to this matter.

[ ] explained the heavy volume of work in the Identification Division, pointed out the number of fugitives' prints received daily, the number of fugitives caught each month and our general problems in having to do first things first and not having the manpower to handle such projects. [ ] also advised [ ] that we had innumerable other such requests but to do one would open flood gates and place us in an unattainable position if we did not honor future requests along this line. [ ] pleaded that the matter be brought to the attention of the Director.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That we call [ ] back and advise him that we just cannot do it.

- 1 - Mr. Trotter
- 1 - Mr. Jones

67 JAN 19 1965  
ECK:bsp (5)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 32-2979-697

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 8, 1965

C. D. DeLoach

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
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Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM STATE OF NEBRASKA FOR 360  
IDENTIFICATION RECORDS ON YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS  
TO STUDY EFFECT OF INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMMING

Reference is made to my memorandum of January 7, 1965  
captioned as above wherein it was recommended that we advise  
Administrative Assistant to Senator Roman L. Hruska (R-Nebraska),  
that it would not be possible for us to comply with a request made by  
Governor Frank B. Morrison of Nebraska that we check the records of 360  
individuals in the FBI Identification Division.

It was recommended and approved by the Director that we call  
back and advise him that the situation had been reviewed and that it was  
impossible for us to comply with this request due to manpower problems and  
the fact that we get so many similar requests.

On January 8, 1965, called and explained  
our position. He said he was obviously disappointed and said that he thought  
the appropriations committees should be advised of this fact because we were  
the only ones who had the information and it certainly would be valuable to  
have it compiled. again explained the problems and pointed out that  
we were working at full capacity and could not shoulder this additional  
responsibility. said he would tell the Senator of our position.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Trotter
- 1 - Mr. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Morrell

6 JAN 19 1965  
(7)

COPIES SENT TO MR. TOLSON

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 8/6/65

FROM : B. E. Ponder

IDENTIFICATION MATTERS - Nebraska

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM STATE OF NEBRASKA FOR 360  
IDENTIFICATION RECORDS ON YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

b6  
b7C

**BACKGROUND:** Frank B. Morrison, Governor of Nebraska, by letter dated 12/8/64 wrote to President Johnson asking that the FBI furnish identification records on 360 individuals to State of Nebraska "in order to determine what elements of institutional programing have any significant effect on subsequent behavior" of youthful felony offenders. Bureau letters 12/28/64 to Governor Morrison and Hobart Taylor, Jr., Associate Counsel to the President, advised we had declined similar requests in the past and we would have to decline this request because of the heavy work commitments in our Identification Division. A few days later [redacted] then Administrative Assistant to Senator Roman L. Hruska (R.-Nebraska) called and spoke with [redacted]. He said the Senator asked him to call so that the Director may be advised of the Senator's personal interest in the study of youthful felony offenders and wondered if an exception could be made. With the Director's approval, [redacted] was given the same reply we gave to Governor Morrison.

**CURRENT INQUIRY:** On 8/5/65 [redacted] Administrative Assistant to Senator Hruska called Mr. Mohr. He said the Senator's Office learned an exception had been made at the request of Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Oregon) in connection with a similar situation. He said Senator Hruska's first reaction was to call the Director to see if an exception could be made for the Governor of Nebraska, but instead asked him [redacted] to contact Mr. Mohr. He promised to maintain our confidence if we made an exception for Senator Hruska. [redacted] said if we agreed to furnish these records we could do it at our convenience because there appeared to be no great rush for them.

**OBSERVATIONS:** In March, 1965, the Bureau did make an exception and furnished 1,071 identification records to the State of Oregon for a research study of bad check writers in Oregon. We had originally declined a request for these records from Governor Mark Hatfield of Oregon. After an appeal by Senator Wayne Morse, the identification records were furnished to Oregon state officials. The Nebraska request involves 360 records. In view of the exception made for Oregon, it is felt an exception should be made for Nebraska.

**RECOMMENDATION:** That we make an exception and furnish 360 identification records to State of Nebraska. Attached are letters for approval to Governor Morrison and Senator Hruska advising that an exception is being made and that the records will be furnished within the next few days.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach

BEP:ml

55 AUG 26 1965

339 records sent 8/18/65

to Governor of Nebraska

SENT DIRECTOR  
FOR APPROVAL  
8-7-65

NOT RECORDED

162-101641-6 AUG 23 1965

ORIGINAL FILED



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 8/5/65

FROM : J. P. MOHR

IDENTIFICATION MATTERS - Nebraska

SUBJECT: \*IDENT. RECORD CHECKS  
STATE OF NEBRASKA

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach ✓  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter ✓  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

b6  
b7c

[ ] Administrative Assistant to Senator Hruska (R) of Nebraska, called me this afternoon and said that a request had been submitted to the FBI he believed about a year ago from an institution in Nebraska asking that we furnish criminal records on 360 to 370 names. He said he was reading from some old notes but it appeared that the request was submitted to us by the Governor of Nebraska George Morris. He said we turned the request down. He also stated that somebody from Senator Hruska's office was talking to [ ] of the Bureau and [ ] explained why we couldn't do it and why it was necessary to turn this request down.

[ ] went on to state that the Senator's office has been advised that a similar request was received by the FBI and that we made an exception at the request of Senator Morse. [ ] stated that Senator Hruska's first reaction was to call the Director and see if an exception could be made for the Governor of Nebraska but instead asked [ ] to contact me to see if there was anything that could be done. [ ] stated that if we made an exception for Senator Hruska, that they would maintain our confidence. He also said that if we agreed to search the prints we could do it when and if the personnel were available since there appeared to be no great rush for these records.

I told [ ] I would make a check to see just what had been done in the past and that I would be in touch with him.

## RECOMMENDATION:

The Identification Division should check into this matter to see what, if anything, was done for Senator Morse and then submit a memo with appropriate recommendations as to what action we should take with respect to this request from Senator Hruska.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JPM:ers  
(4)

REC-13 13 2479-692

6. AUG 23 1965

57 SEP 10 1965

55 AUG 30 1965

NOT RECORDED  
128 SEP 7 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 32-2479-692

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN

OLIN D. JOHNSTON, S.C.  
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SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.  
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JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, MD.

EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, ILL.  
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEB.  
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII  
HUGH SCOTT, PA.  
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

August 10, 1965

b6  
b7C

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Director:

Your courtesy in making available to the State of Nebraska the FBI identification records to be used in a study of youthful offenders is acknowledged with warm thanks.

It is appreciated that an exception to the Bureau's rules was necessary in this case.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

*Roman L. Hruska*  
Roman L. Hruska  
U. S. Senator  
Nebraska

RLH:com

62-101681-  
NOT RECORDED  
191 SEP 1 1965

31  
5 AUG 12 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 32-2779-

*you have no idea how much this has meant to me. Thanks a lot, again.*

178

51 SEP 3 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: September 2, 1965

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: SENATORS ROMAN L. HRUSKA AND  
CARL T. CURTIS (REPUBLICANS - NEBRASKA)  
APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR  
9:30 A. M. , SEPTEMBER 8, 1965.

## BACKGROUND:

The Director has indicated he will see captioned Senators at 9:30 a. m. on September 8, 1965.

## INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

### Senator Hruska:

Senator Hruska was born in Nebraska in 1904; practiced law in Omaha; was elected to the United States Congress in November, 1952; subsequently elected to the United States Senate in November, 1954, to complete the term of the late Senator Hugh Butler and has held that office since then.

We have had favorable relations with Senator Hruska who is on the Special Correspondents' List. We have exchanged cordial correspondence with him, and have thanked him several times in connection with favorable comments about the Director and the FBI which he has made on the floor of the Senate. One such example was in May, 1964, when the Senator commented very favorably about the Director's 40th Anniversary.

Earlier this year, the Senator's staff was interested in having the Director accede to a request made by Governor Frank B. Morrison, Nebraska, for the FBI to check identification records on 360 individuals for the state of Nebraska in connection with its project to study the effect of institutional programming of youthful felony offenders. It was explained to the Senator's staff that it was impossible to comply with this request because of manpower problems and the many other similar requests that we would have to comply with if we made an exception for the Nebraska request. However, after making an exception as a result of an appeal by Senator Wayne Morse for a research study of bad checks for the State of Oregon in March, 1965, we agreed to also make an exception early in August, 1965, for Senator Hruska's office when the request was repeated for the 360 individuals involved in their survey of youthful felony offenders. The Director noted at the time that the Bureau was wrong in making the exception for Oregon in the first place. Senator Hruska was advised of our making the exception for Nebraska when the Director wrote to him on 8-9-65. Identification records were sent to the Governor of Nebraska on 8-18-65 regarding the above project.

Mr. DeLoach

1 - Miss Holmes

1 - Tour Room

JMM:par (6)

(Continued next page...)

94-4-3826-53  
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo  
RE: SENATORS ROMAN L. HRUSKA AND  
CARL T. CURTIS ( REPUBLICANS - NEBRASKA)

According to the Washington Star of 8-8-65, Senator Hruska was a member of the United States Delegation the the Third U. N. Congress on Crime Prevention, Stockholm, Sweeden, August 9-18, 1965.

Senator Curtis

Senator Curtis was born in 1905, in Minden, Nebraska. He was elected to Congress in 1938 and was appointed to the United States Senate in January, 1955, upon the resignation of Senator Hazel Abel, and has held office since that time.

We have had cordial relations with Senator Curtis over the years, most of which have dealt with constituent matters. In May, 1964, you, Mr. DeLoach, saw Senator Curtis in the Director's absence. He sought advice about putting up a reward in connection with an attack on his secretary by a Negro boy two days previously. He was advised that we found rewards, particularly in kidnapping cases, were always of assistance in establishing leads, but would have to make his own decision in this matter. By letter dated 5-12-64, the Director thanked Curtis for his statement in the May 11th issue of the Congressional Record relative to the Director's Anniversary and administration of the FBI.

Earlier this year a Special Agent of the Seattle Office was attending "In Service" and advised he had breakfast with Senators Hruska and Curtis and others and they were very complimentary about the FBI and the outstanding job being done by the Director. They expressed their desire to assist in any way possible and commented favorably about their support for FBI appropriations.

In connection with the purpose for Senators Hruska and Curtis' visit with the Director, it is pointed out that Senator Curtis has spoken out strongly in the Bobby Baker case and has made charges of "white wash" regarding the Senate's inquiry into this matter. He had previously expressed himself to the effect that he did not feel that the Senate Rules Committee should conduct the investigation regarding Baker, and that it should be turned over to the Committee on Government Operations. There is no indication in Bureau files as to Senator Hruska's possible interest in contacting the Director, although it is pointed out he has kept abreast of the activities of Martin Luther King, and has been briefed about King's background. It is also pointed out that Attorney General Katzenbach has called for the first formal meeting of the President's Commission on Crime on September 8, 1965.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

RA  
RA

REC- 13 ~~32-2479-693~~

August 9, 1965

62-101641-

EX-107

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I have been advised of your interest in a request from the State of Nebraska for a number of FBI identification records. These records are desired for use in a study involving youthful felony offenders.

I am pleased to advise that the requested records will be sent to Governor Frank B. Morrison within the next few days. An exception is being made in this case and I hope that the information furnished will be useful.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See cover memo Beverly E. Ponder to Mr. Trotter dated 8/6/65 captioned :REQUEST FROM STATE OF NEBRASKA FOR 360 IDENTIFICATION RECORDS ON YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

MAILED 2  
AUG - 9 1965  
COMM-FBI

BEP  
BEP:pml  
(4) *Dure*

SENT DIRECTOR  
FOR APPROVAL  
8-17-65

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

51 AUG 26 1965

07 SEP 10 1965

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI  
RECEIVED DIRECTOR

ORIGINAL FILED IN 32-2479-673

September 13, 1965

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

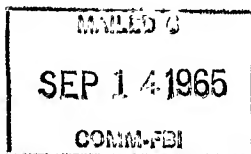
May I take this means to express my thanks to you for your interest in requesting that my September, 1965, message to all law enforcement officials be printed in the September 9, 1965, "Congressional Record."

It was also good of you to commend to your colleagues the article written by David Lawrence appearing in the September 8th issue of "The Evening Star" of Washington, D. C., which discussed my remarks. Your continued support of this Bureau means a great deal to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC 1



SEP 13 - 3 29 PM '65  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

62-101641-33  
5 SEP 15 1965

NOTE: Senator Hruska is on the Special Correspondents' List and is a member of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. We have enjoyed cordial relations with Senator Hruska. On 9-8-65 this Senator together with Senator Carl Curtis spoke with the Director and both Senators were most complimentary of the Director and the Bureau. Pages 22531-32 of the 9-9-65 "Congressional Record" set forth this Senator's remarks and requests. Mr. David Lawrence's article referred to has been acknowledged separately.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JRP:csd

(4)

SEP 14 2 15 PM '65  
FBI  
REC'D-MAIL ROOM

ENCLOSURE

SEP 20 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

## PAINFUL AND COSTLY LESSONS REGARDING LAW AND ORDER

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, there has been an increasing awareness across the country that the breakdown in respect for the law is rapidly becoming, if it is not already, the No. 1 problem facing our Nation. This feeling has been reflected in the increased attention the problem is receiving.

Recently I had the opportunity to discuss this matter personally at some length with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover. Much of the discussion related to matters which are dealt with in his "Message From the Director" article in the September 1965, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

His typical straight-from-the-shoulder appraisal hits the nail on the head, and is in refreshing contrast to the position taken by those who would blame this increasing lawlessness on the nature of our society:

No doubt, society has failed our youth, but not in the way many seem to think. Rather, the dereliction has been in the failure to teach them the meaning of discipline, restraint, self-respect, and respect for law and order, and the rights of others. Consequently, the lesson now is both painful and costly.

I commend to my colleagues the Director's article as well as the column by David Lawrence from the September 8 Washington Evening Star which discusses the article. I ask unanimous consent that these two articles be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, September 1965]

## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Young thugs and teenage criminals may be pressing their luck by increasing their violent escapades while blaming society for their faults.

It appears that the public is beginning to get on the steady sociological diet of excusing the conduct of teenage hoodlums because "society has failed them." Resort communities racked by senseless riots and citizens who cannot venture from their homes without being assaulted and beaten are getting fed up with pampered and insolent youth gangs.

Some courts in the troubled areas are taking a more realistic approach in handling those involved in these outbreaks. New laws

providing stiffer penalties are being enacted in a few places. We can only hope that authorities everywhere will follow this trend. Certainly, the mere desire of young miscreants to have a "blast" or to "let off steam" is no excuse to ravage a community and to maim and terrorize its residents.

That holiday riots and similar antics by carousing youths have evoked widespread concern is not surprising. It is surprising, however, that strong public reaction did not come sooner. For several years, the increasing volume of criminal acts by young people—spurred on by the lenient treatment received—has presented a clear barometric reading of what we are now witnessing. For instance, from 1960 through 1964, the percentage of young age-group arrests for homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft more than doubled the population increase percentage of the same group. Arrests of persons under 18 for simple assault rose 79 percent, drunkenness and related violations 52 percent, disorderly conduct 18 percent, and concealed weapons 17 percent during the same 5 years. In the light of this shameful picture, we cannot say that we were not forewarned.

The immediate objective, of course, is to put a stop to these rumbles and mass vandalism. Meanwhile, the question puzzling most people is what caused the principles and morals of some of our youth to degenerate to near animal level. Recognizing the problem comes much easier than its solution. However, of all the factors involved, I am convinced one of the most damaging is the false teaching which tends to blame society for all the frustrations, woes, and inconveniences, real or imaginary, visited upon our young people. Teenagers, and their parents, have been subjected to a foolhardy theory which condones rebellious conduct against authority, law and order, or any regulatory measures which restrict their whims, wishes, desires, and activities. This astonishing belief has spread into the schoolroom, the living room, the courtroom, and now into the streets of our Nation in the form of wild, drunken brawls.

No doubt, society has failed our youth, but not in the way many seem to think. Rather, the dereliction has been in the failure to teach them the meaning of discipline, restraint, self-respect, and respect for law and order and the rights of others. Consequently, the lesson now is both painful and costly.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER,  
Director.

[From the Washington Star, Sept. 8, 1965]

## HOOVER INDICTS "FALSE TEACHING"

(By David Lawrence)

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, probably knows more than anybody else what's causing crime to increase throughout the Nation. He keeps in close touch with local officials and police in all areas, and certainly is able to form a judgment as to whether recent disturbances have been due primarily to "sociological" factors. Hence, his latest message—published in the September issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin—about hoodlums and riots is particularly significant.

Hoover does not accept the explanation—frequently offered even in the administration—that the disorders can be blamed on the failures of society. He says:

"It appears that the public is beginning to get on the steady sociological diet of excusing the conduct of teenage hoodlums because 'society has failed them.' Resort communities racked by senseless riots and citizens who cannot venture from their homes without being assaulted and beaten up are getting fed up with pampered and insolent youth gangs.

"Meanwhile, the question puzzling most people is what caused the principles and morals of some of our youth to degenerate to near animal level. Recognizing the problem comes much easier than its solution. However, of all the factors involved, I am convinced one of the most damaging is the false teaching which tends to blame society for all of the frustrations, woes, and inconveniences, real or imaginary, visited upon our young people.

"Teenagers and their parents have been subjected to a foolhardy theory which condones rebellious conduct against authority, law and order, or any regulatory measures which restrict their whims, wishes, desires, and activities. This astonishing belief has spread into the schoolroom, the living room, the courtroom, and now into the streets of our Nation in the form of wild, drunken brawls.

"No doubt society has failed our youth, but not in the way many seem to think. Rather, the dereliction has been in the failure to teach them the meaning of discipline, restraint, self-respect, and respect for law and order and the rights of others. Consequently, the lesson now is both painful and costly."

Hoover did not discuss specially the riots which have developed out of racial friction but confined himself to the misbehavior of teenagers generally. There are, however, many people, inside and outside the Government, who feel that to blame society for the recent disturbances is a convenient excuse and overlooks the fact that criminal elements have taken advantage of the racial controversy.

Just a few days ago, William H. Parker, chief of the Los Angeles Police Department, revealed that many persons who participated in the recent riots in California were veteran criminals. He said:

"We processed 2,500 of those arrested and found that 76 percent of them had criminal records prior to the riot. . . . There were 26 of these people on parole at the time they were arrested."

Most police officers are unhappy about the attitude of the courts in letting criminals go free. Indeed, Hoover, in his message in the Law Enforcement Bulletin, makes a comment on this point, too. He says:

"Some courts in the troubled areas are taking a more realistic approach in handling those involved in these outbreaks. New laws providing stiffer penalties are being enacted in a few places. We can only hope that authorities everywhere will follow this trend."

There is no doubt that the emphasis on "police brutality" has been stirring up hostility toward law enforcement and at the same time provoking considerable criticism from those responsible for the arrest and punishment of criminals.

Judge Norman Elkington of the California Superior Court, in sentencing an ex-convict to life imprisonment a few days ago, lashed out at the attention given to allegations of "police brutality." The prisoner—described by the judge as "the most vicious criminal" he had ever seen—had claimed that his civil rights were violated by "brutality" on the part of the two arresting officers, and the charges had been investigated by the Department of Justice. The judge asked:

"How should a policeman disarm a desperate criminal coming at him with a knife? Are there some sporting rules he must follow, such as allowing the assailant to draw first blood?"

One college professor, in a paper presented to the American Sociological Association Convention in Chicago last week, even advocated that policemen should carry no weapons. The theory is that disarming them would improve their public image and reduce antagonisms.

22532



REC-32

September 17, 1965

62-101641-34

X-113

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I have received your letter of September 15th, with enclosure, and it was good of you to furnish me a copy of your remarks appearing in the September 8th "Congressional Record."

SEP 17 3 03 PM '65  
FBI  
READING ROOM

Thank you for your significant comments concerning trends toward increased lawlessness in the United States. This is indeed a matter of the gravest concern to all Americans, and as you know, I have spoken out repeatedly regarding the seriousness of this problem.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

SEP 17 1965  
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Senator Hruska is on the Special Correspondents' List and is a member of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. His remarks concern The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, (H. R. 8027) a bill which ~~it passed~~ would launch a national long-term program of research in law enforcement and criminal justice to uncover the root causes of crime and to seek remedies to the crime problem. The research which the Senator urges would not be "piecemeal" but in his words, broad in scope using the concept of "inter-disciplinary research and development." Without elaborating, he has described such research as "brain power in many fields of endeavor" focused on large-scale, complex problems.

JRP:ems (4)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1965

*[Handwritten signatures and initials: JRP, ems, and others]*



JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN  
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 SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.  
 THOMAS J. DODD, CONN.  
 PHILIP A. HART, MICH.  
 EDWARD V. LONG, MO.  
 EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.  
 BIRCH BAYH, IND.  
 QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.  
 JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, MD.  
 GEORGE A. SMATHERS, FLA.

EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKIN, ILL.  
 ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.  
 HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII  
 HUGH SCOTT, PA.  
 JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

b6  
b7C

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

September 15, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

It was very kind of you to write following my remarks in the September 9 Congressional Record.

On the same subject, there is enclosed a reprint from the Record setting forth my thoughts on the importance of a broad scale research effort to uncover the root causes of crime and to seek remedies to the crime problem.

Your comments on this matter would be most welcome.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

REC-32

EX-113

*Roman L. Hruska*  
 Roman L. Hruska  
 United States Senator  
 Nebraska

62-101641-34

14 SEP 24 1965

RLH:dpm  
 enclosure

~~EXP. PROC.~~

SEP 16 1965

SEP 16 1965

and  
 9-17-65  
 9/17/65



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 111

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1965

No. 165

## Senate

### LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1965

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid aside temporarily, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 655, H.R. 8027.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 8027) to provide assistance in training State and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime, and for other purposes.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, this bill received very thorough inquiry on a very high level, and a very competent level so far as witnesses are concerned.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN] presided with his usual efficiency and usual penetrating questions and understanding of the overall problem.

After all, in this business of crime, which is perhaps the No. 1 problem in America today domestically, we have the situation of the ordinary policeman and the law enforcement officer who has to be a combination of many things. He not only has to be an arresting officer, but he also has to be possessed of some knowledge of the law, have some attributes of a judge, a sociologist, a neighborhood counselor, and perhaps a parole officer. Most of these fields are highly technical. If he guesses wrong, there are technicalities that are asserted against him, not only by counsel for the defendant, but also far too frequently, and in the judgment of some, to too great a degree, by the man or woman who occupies the bench.

We will make an effort to provide the training that would withstand the onslaught of this type of thing which would not result in the best treatment of the problem of the apprehension of criminals and the prevention of crime, for which this bill is designed and which it has as its purpose.

Mr. President, there is one portion of the Law Enforcement Act, and particularly our committee's report on the bill, which merits special attention.

The committee, on my motion, has recommended that the Attorney General undertake a broad-scale research effort to uncover the root causes of crime and to seek remedies to the crime problem.

The suggestion grew out of a conviction that crime in America is fast becoming our No. 1 domestic problem, if, indeed, it has not already attained that status. Our efforts at combating crime have been fragmented, uncoordinated, and, I fear, unimaginative.

What is required, and what the Judiciary Committee is recommending in its report, is "an approach that is not limited in its scope, that is not parochial in its frame of reference, and which will venture beyond the reach of conventional reactions to increasingly difficult problems that demand a degree of sophistication and innovation not yet found in legal and social scholarship and literature."

In short, Mr. President, it is our contention that the crime problem demands the same kind of research techniques and priorities which we have assigned to our defense effort, the space programs, and the battle against disease and illness.

Consider the spectacular successes in these fields and how they contrast with our growing failure even to cope with

the crime problem, let alone overcome it. Each half year, the reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation graphically describe how society is losing the fight against crime. Last year there was a 13-percent increase in serious crimes in the Nation. During the first half of this year, another 5-percent increase was recorded. Unless we reverse, or at least modify, this trend, our society is threatened with breakdown.

The proposal that the Department of Justice undertake such a wide-ranging study of crime in all its forms, was discussed with Attorney General Katzenbach. He has written to me:

The program you outlined is an awesome one, but I agree that present conditions and our present capabilities make it necessary and possible.

It has been my belief, Mr. President, that the crime problem lends itself to solution by modern research techniques including operations research, systems analysis, and electronic computers. This belief has been fortified in the past few weeks by conversations with skilled professionals in the scientific and law enforcement communities.

Surely a government which spends on the order of \$15 billion a year on research projects ranging from putting a man on the moon to a search for a cure for the common cold, can place some part of its efforts in the battle against the growing menace of lawlessness.

What can we expect for our investment in such a research effort? We can hope that there will be two separate but closely related benefits: a deterrence of criminal activity and a strengthening of existing law enforcement processes. These research benefits, when diligently applied, will have a significant impact on the growing crime rate.

#### CRIME IS A NATIONAL PROBLEM

Crime does not adhere to, or respect, political or jurisdictional boundaries. Yet, our system of law enforcement and criminal justice is composed of many different organizations with an accompanying diffusion of responsibility. Because of the very real boundaries, the research activity in the study of the causes of crime, crime prevention, crime containment, criminal apprehension and correction, has all traditionally operated within severe limits. As a result we have not approached a national problem with national resources.

Further, a great deal of research activity is addressed to in-depth analyses of problems and conditions which form only a part of the overall problem. This kind of research has produced beneficial results for society, but only for a portion of our administration of criminal justice system. Research in juvenile delinquency, court processes, law enforcement communications methods, crime prevention, poverty and welfare programs, correctional rehabilitation, vocational training, and so forth, need to be viewed as parts of the overall structure in a national war against crime, not as ends in themselves.

The unfortunate result of piecemeal research and development methods, whether oriented toward geographic or political boundaries or conducted within the framework of a particular discipline such as corrections, law enforcement, social welfare, and so forth, is that such programs usually produce short-term gains or narrowly confined benefits.

The question arises as to whether or not products of this kind of research are even communicated outside the jurisdiction or professional framework in

which they originated. Similarly, there appears to be little transfer of information into these disciplines from other areas. Many of the recent advances in technology outside of criminal justice must surely have application to problem solving and operations in counter-crime and its causes.

#### SIMILAR LARGE-SCALE PROBLEMS

When faced with other national tasks of enormous scope such as protection against enemy attack, gathering of strategic intelligence, broad-scale medical research, or the exploration of space, we initiate national programs employing the concept of interdisciplinary research and development. Within this framework, brain power in many fields of endeavor is focused on large-scale, complex problems.

In military command and control, various research and development projects are in process which will make strategic information available for use in command posts both centrally and remotely located. Such systems consist of intelligence, logistics, and communications data in addition to the forces and resources available.

These hundreds of thousands of items are referenced and cross-referenced to enable automatic integration of related items from this huge quantity of data. Methods of storing and retrieving information from these sources in time relevant to their usefulness to commanders are being developed by teams of researchers from all scientific disciplines.

Equipment for analyzing, communicating, and displaying this data is readily available. Armed Forces Management for July 1965 states that the equipment is not the problem but rather it is the analysis of the needs of the users in their decisionmaking.

Thus, the research and development in support of law enforcement efforts will find much upon which to draw from the basic work already completed by military and other operations analysis.

If we can use modern methods in finding the best way to provide a defense from foreign threats, surely they can help us in providing a defense from a clear and present domestic danger.

We need to launch a national long-term program of research in law enforcement and criminal justice, utilizing the concept of the interdisciplinary approach. The fragmentary efforts thus far employed must be consolidated and the scientific resources found outside the justice area must be applied. Such a program must also recognize the absolute necessity to preserve our constitutional form of government.

#### PLAN FOR A NATIONWIDE STUDY

The ultimate objective of any long-range effort in law enforcement and criminal justice is to bolster the operations of our society within a rule of law. In practical terms, this means we must control the level and intensity of crime to some acceptable limit. The definition of what is acceptable can come only after we examine the magnitude of the problem and what resources are available to us to solve it.

In the past, there have been three general recommendations made to solve the crime problem. The first and most obvious one is to improve the administration of justice system itself. A second, which is now being explicitly attacked at the Federal level, is to improve the social and economic health of our citizens. A third is to in some way influence "for the better" the values held by those elements of our society most disruptive

November 10, 1965

REC- 16

62-101641-35

CP 5-1

EX-107

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

R. L. Hruska

NOV 10 3 17 PM '65

READING ROOM  
B I

My dear Senator:

It was very kind of you to send me a copy of your letter of November 5th welcoming Special Agent in Charge Charles W. Bates to Omaha. I want to join him in expressing sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness in writing and for your offer of assistance.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10  
NOV 10 1965  
COMM-FBI

1 - Omaha

NOTE: The Bureau enjoys very cordial relations with Senators Hruska and Hickenlooper. Bryan F. LaPlante is the Deputy Staff Director of the Senate Republican Policy Committee.

GEM:cao  
(5)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
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Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.  
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.  
THOMAS J. DODD, CONN.  
PHILIP A. HART, MICH.  
EDWARD V. LONG, MO.  
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.  
BIRCH BAYH, IND.  
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.  
JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, MD.

EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, ILL.  
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, KAN.  
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII  
HUGH SCOTT, PA.  
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. Belmont ✓  
Mr. Mohr ✓  
Mr. DeLoach ✓  
Mr. Casper ✓  
Mr. Callahan ✓  
Mr. Conrad ✓  
Mr. Felt ✓  
Mr. Gale ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Sullivan ✓  
Mr. Tavel ✓  
Mr. Trotter ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Miss Holmes ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

November 5, 1965

Mr. Charles W. Bates  
1010 Federal Building  
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Bates:

Both Senator Nickles and Bryan LaPlante have been kind enough to tell me of your new assignment as agent-in-charge of the Nebraska office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It is a great pleasure to welcome you to my home town of Omaha and to our state. I know that you will find your new neighbors to be hospitable, congenial and helpful.

As you may know, I have an office in the Federal Building and it is my hope that we will have an opportunity to meet when I return to Omaha in December. In the meantime, if I or my staff can be of any assistance to you we would welcome the opportunity.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

*R L H*

Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senator  
Nebraska

RM:dpm

Cc: Hon. J. Edgar Hoover ✓

REC-16

17 NOV 15 1965

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EX-100  
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THREE  
PERS. REC. UNIT

Therefore reply being sent to Wash. D.C. from 11/8/65

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Omaha, Nebraska  
 December 27, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
 Director  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 U. S. Department of Justice  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Today I had lunch with Senator Roman Hruska of Nebraska. Senator Hruska is shortly returning to Washington after spending the Christmas holidays in Nebraska.

The Senator is certainly a firm booster of yours and the FBI. He commented about his part in passage of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. He also commented very favorably in regard to the tremendous job the FBI National Academy is doing in the training of police officers throughout the country.

Senator Hruska stated that he was certainly available for any assistance which he could render you or the FBI at any time.

Sincerely,

*Charles W. Bates*

Charles W. Bates  
 Special Agent in Charge

REC-4 62-101641-36

17 JAN 10 1966

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 12/30/65 LJC:md

MAA

TELE. ROOM

December 30, 1965

Mr. Charles W. Bates  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Bates:

I received your letters of December 23rd and 27th and want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing as well as for furnishing me the kind comments of General John D. Ryan and Senator Roman Hruska.

It was certainly good of you to advise me of the efforts you are making and the programs you are undertaking to insure that this Bureau continues to successfully meet its obligations.

The sentiments you expressed on the occasion of the Holiday Season mean a great deal to me, and it is my hope you enjoyed a happy Christmas and that the New Year will be filled with an abundance of good things.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: General John D. Ryan was formerly Inspector General of the Air Force. He met the Director in 1963 and has been cooperative with the Bureau in the past. Senator Hruska is on the Special Correspondents' List.

DFC csd (3)

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holmes  
Miss Gandy

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62-85557-2532  
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July 29, 1966

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

This is to confirm information furnished telephonically to [redacted] of your office on July 28, 1966.

b6  
b7C

A breakdown of weapons used in aggravated assault appears on page 8 of Uniform Crime Reports - 1965. There is no available breakdown of the type of firearm used in these attacks. An analysis of robbery, armed and unarmed, appears on page 11. Although we do not make a regular collection of the type of weapon used in armed robbery, from special surveys we have in the past determined about two-thirds are firearms and most of these the handgun.

During 1965, 70 percent of the firearms used in felony murders were handguns, 21 percent shotguns and 9 percent rifles. Additional information on felony murders appears on page 7 of Uniform Crime Reports - 1965. You may also find pertinent a discussion of weapons used in police killings 1960-1965 which appears on page 35 of the above publication.

MAILED 4  
JUL 29 1966

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. D. C. Morrell

NOTE: This is pursuant to a telephonic request received from the Senator's Office by Inspector [redacted] on 7-28-66. The Senator plans to use this information and other information from Uniform Crime Reports - 1965 on the floor of the Senate. Hruska is on the Special Correspondents' List.

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b7C

JJD:jtm (5)

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REC-39

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10 AUG 1 1966

AUG 4 1966



August 4, 1966

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

Mr. DeLoach has advised me of your telephone call, and we want you to know of our sincere appreciation for your excellent efforts in connection with providing funds in the GSA Appropriations for new FBI facilities.

We are certainly encouraged by this good news and hope that it will not be long before construction can begin on the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia, and the substructure of our Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 11

AUG 4 1966

COMM-FBI

EX-103  
REC-60 62-101641-38

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FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach

19 AUG 4 1966

NOTE: Senator Roman L. Hruska (Rep. - Nebraska) is a good friend and is on the Special Correspondents' List.

GEM:mel (5)

70 AUG 11 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Mr. Herbert E. Hoffman  
Chief, Legislative and Legal Section  
62-101641 - 39  
Director, FBI

REC 5

EX-102

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM  
SENATOR HRUSKA; ~~FOR~~ LEGAL SERVICES  
PROVIDED TO INDIGENTS

READING ROOM

This Bureau provides no legal services to indigent persons in any way. We do clearly and unequivocally advise an indigent person being questioned for evidence of his own guilt of his right to free counsel if he is unable to pay, in accordance with the requirements of the Miranda decision. If that person then requests the appointment of free counsel, we promptly notify the United States Commissioner or, in his absence, the United States Attorney. We do not, however, give the indigent any legal advice or provide any legal services for him.

1.- Mr. Wick

DJD:nme

(6)

### h) Sent Ref.

NOTE: Based on memo Casper to Mohr dated 9/14/66, re: Congressional Correspondence From Senator Hruska; FBI Legal Services Provided to Indigents; DJD:nme.

MAILED 11  
SEP 15 1966  
COMM-FBI

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 5-2-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
(R-NEBRASKA)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

By request, Special Agent Bowers on 5/1/67 met with [redacted] Minority Counsel on the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, who is in the process of preparing for Senator Hruska, ranking Republican on the Subcommittee, a number of anti-crime bills and appropriate remarks to be used in introducing these bills. [redacted] indicated the bills will be aimed specifically at organized crime. He was furnished articles and previously released statements by the Director concerning the organized underworld with particular emphasis on loan shark activities and hoodlum involvement in legitimate industries. [redacted] was most appreciative of this information which he said would be most helpful to him in his research for Senator Hruska.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated the bills Senator Hruska contemplates introducing in the very near future will deal with wiretapping and eavesdropping; the application of anti-trust laws against hoodlums infiltrating legitimate fields; the pooling of finances for special prosecutive offices in highly organized crime areas; and various procedural reforms.

b6  
b7C

He said the Senator's wiretapping and eavesdropping bill probably will be more far-reaching than any of those presently pending before Congress, and will contain specific references to the legalized use of electronic listening devices. He indicated Senator Hruska at this point has not decided whether to propose amendments to various anti-trust laws or to call for committee hearings to explore the application of present laws against underworld characters who infiltrate legitimate businesses.

Included in the omnibus procedural bills will be ones authorizing immunity, updating the perjury laws, enabling a policeman to execute certain search warrants without giving notice of his authority

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

DWB:emm (8)

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62 MAY 11 1967

REC-59

62-101641-40

MAY 5 1967

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo  
RE: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA

and purpose, authorizing the issuance of warrants to search and seize any property constituting evidence of the offense in connection with which the warrant was issued, and permitting the Government to appeal in certain instances court orders suppressing evidence made prior to the start of the trial. The procedural bills planned by Senator Hruska will be similar in nature to those already introduced by Congressman Tom Railsback (R-Illinois).

[ ] stated Senator Hruska probably will make a speech on the Senate floor on Wednesday, 5/3/67, concerning the anti-trust aspects of his research. He said the Senator is leading up to a major Senate speech in the near future to introduce all the planned bills and to seek a broad base of support. [ ] related that Congressman Richard H. Poff (R-Virginia) will probably introduce identical bills in the House shortly after Senator Hruska introduces them in the Senate.

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b7c

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

*mf*

*✓*

*TSB*

*TV*

*Dumb*

*RF*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen *Ro*

DATE: May 29, 1967

FROM : C. Bolz *CB*

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
(R. - NEBRASKA)

1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Bolz  
1 - Mr. Hogan  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. Caspe

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference memorandum dated 5/24/67, from M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick requesting comments relative to legislation being considered for introduction by Senator Hruska. The following observations are set forth concerning those items of interest to the General Investigative Division:

b6  
b7c

**OBSTRUCTION OF INVESTIGATIONS:** Legislation to prevent obstruction of criminal investigations is highly desirable since it should serve to curb effectively attempts on the part of unscrupulous individuals to interfere with the efforts of Federal investigators. The Deputy Attorney General was advised of these views by letter dated 5/18/65. It is noted that the proposed legislation is silent as to investigative jurisdiction and it is our procedure in cases arising out of matters investigated by other Federal agencies to have those agencies conduct any necessary obstruction investigation. It is believed that this policy should be continued.

**FALSE STATEMENTS:** The proposed legislation would add to the existing false statement statute the Legislative and Judicial Branches of the Government and would incorporate into this statute the current provisions of the Perjury Statute. It is noted the current statute applies only to departments or agencies of the Executive Branch. The value of adding the terminology of the Perjury Statute to the current fraud statute is not apparent. It would appear that a greater advantage would be obtained by adding a misdemeanor section to the fraud statute which would cover minor falsifications.

**SHERMAN ACT (AMENDMENT):** The proposed bill would amend the Sherman Act (Antitrust) by making it a violation to invest "intentionally unreported income" in businesses engaged in interstate commerce. This is objectionable from the Bureau's standpoint inasmuch as this would in effect require the Bureau to conduct investigations concerning income tax evasion.

AEH:cmh *cmh*  
(8)

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-2252-66 3012

EX-113 REC 13 62-101641-41

24 JUN 8 1967 39

Memorandum Bolz to Rosen  
RE: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum be furnished to the  
Legal Research Desk of the Training Division for consideration  
in preparing the observations and/or suggestions to be passed  
on to Senator Hruska.

R

Rosen

PA  
C/B ZAB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 6/7/67

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
(R-NEBRASKA)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
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Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## SYNOPSIS

The Crime Records Division requested that three bills, which Senator Hruska contemplates introducing, be reviewed for off-the-record observations to be passed on informally to the Senator. The Criminal Procedure Revision Act would expand the authority to search incidental to arrest and the grounds for issuance of a search warrant to include items of mere evidence; authorize entry into premises to execute a search warrant without first requesting admission and stating authority and purpose; permit the government to appeal adverse pre-trial orders to return seized property or to suppress evidence; make a felony the obstruction of investigations; enact a general immunity statute for compelled testimony applicable to all felony cases; and broaden the application of the statutes prohibiting the making of false statements to any department or agency of the United States. The provisions of this bill are generally desirable. The second bill would provide the means for Federal grants of funds to be made available to the states for use in fighting organized crime. We doubt the advisability of such legislation. The third bill would amend the Sherman Antitrust Act to make it a felony to invest unreported income in an enterprise engaged in interstate commerce. This bill should clearly give investigative jurisdiction to the Internal Revenue Service.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the substance of this information be conveyed informally to Senator Hruska by Crime Records Division.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick

JAM/pal  
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr  
Re: Senator Roman L. Hruska  
(R-Nebraska)

### DETAILS

As requested, the three bills proposed by Senator Hruska have been reviewed as follows.

#### THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE REVISION ACT

##### TITLE I: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

##### Section 101 Searches and Seizures Incident to Arrest

Section 101 would codify the authority of Federal agents to search incident to arrest. Contrary to the usual rule that search and seizure powers must be expressly set forth by Federal statutes or, in their absence, local law, the power to search incident to arrest has been recognized by the courts as being implied from the various statutes authorizing arrest. Although such authority is obviously too deeply rooted in the law to be successfully challenged by defense counsel at this point, codification of these powers would have the effect of further strengthening the constitutional basis for the rule.

Enactment of this section would allow the agent to search for and seize any property that may "constitute evidence of violations of the laws of the United States," thus adopting the rule of Warden, Maryland Penitentiary v. Hayden, decided by the Supreme Court on 5/29/67, in statutory form. Under this authority, Federal Agents can now search for and seize such property as bloodstains, hair fibers, body fluids, etc., all items which had previously been immune from seizure. It might also foreclose any questions by the defense concerning the propriety of our Agents examining the vehicle identification number and odometer reading when searching incident to arrest.

One obvious shortcoming of this section relates to the scope of the incidental search. It is provided that the officer may search "the person arrested and the area within the person's immediate presence. . . ." Supreme Court decisions on this point appear to be more permissive in that they have held the officer's right to search and seize incidental to arrest ". . . extends to things under the accused's immediate control . . . and to an extent depending on the circumstances of the case, to the place where he is arrested . . . ." Preston v. U.S., 376 U.S. 364 (1964).

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr  
Re: Senator Roman L. Hruska  
(R-Nebraska)

The term, "within the person's immediate presence," is found in some state statutes (e.g., Ill. Rev. Stat., Chapter 38, Section 108-1 (1965)) and has generally been interpreted to be synonymous with the Federal law on the subject. Nevertheless, it is felt that the term connotes a more restrictive view than "possession," "control," or "place of arrest," and ought not to be employed. It is always advisable to follow the language of the Supreme Court wherever possible so as not to give defense counsel "a peg to hang his hat on."

#### Section 102 Grounds for Search Warrant

This section would amend Title 18, United States Code, Section 3103 (Rule 41 (b), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure), to permit the issuance of a warrant for "property that may constitute evidence of the offense in connection with which the warrant is issued." Since the authority to search by warrant is expressly limited by statute, in the absence of this provision our Agents could not obtain a warrant for "mere evidence" of a crime. This is so, despite the fact that Hayden allows the police to look for such items while searching incident to arrest. Accordingly, we would be faced with the anomaly that our Agents would have far greater authority while searching incident to arrest than would be available under a warrant. Thus, enactment of this or a similar provision should be strongly endorsed by the Bureau.

#### Section 103 Execution of Search Warrant

Section 103 of the proposed Criminal Procedure Revision Act would amend 18 United States Code, Section 3109 to authorize the magistrate to include in a search warrant specific authorization for an officer to enter the place to be searched without first requesting admission and stating his authority and purpose. The grounds to support such a provision in the warrant would be a determination that the property sought may be easily or quickly destroyed or disposed of, or that danger to life or limb of the officer or another may result without such authority.

This section would further amend the statute to authorize entry by breaking even where the warrant contains no such direction if there exists a virtual certainty that the officer's authority and purposes are known to the occupant of the place to be searched under the warrant.



Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr  
Re: Senator Roman L. Hruska  
(R-Nebraska)

By its terms, the proposed amendment would limit its application to the execution of search warrants. But, the rule of announcement applies equally to entries to execute arrests and this statute would be of greater use if it extended its exceptions to benefit arresting officers. Some minor changes in the language of the present statute are incorporated in this proposed amendment: The officer is authorized to break open any part of a "building," instead of a "house," in what may be an effort to insure broader application of the statute. Anything "around" as well as "therein" could be broken.

The proposal in general has merit and deserves support.

Section 104 Appeal From Order For Return Of Seized Property and To Suppress Evidence

Section 104 would amend 18 United States Code, Section 3731 by granting the United States the right to appeal adverse pre-trial orders based on Rule 41 (e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (Motion for Return of Property and to Suppress Evidence). The appeal permitted would be from the pre-trial District Court decision to a United States Court of Appeals. Such legislation should be favored because it would permit the Government to contest what is now one judge's final determination of important points of law. The appeal to a higher court tends to encourage enlightened uniformity in the law and this affords greater predictability. It was noted the Department, on May 16, 1967, requested comments from all United States Attorneys as to whether recommendations in favor of such legislation should be submitted to the 90th Congress.

The present statute provides that pending an appeal by the government, in cases where appeal is authorized, ". . . the defendant shall be admitted to bail on his own recognizance." This amendment would provide for release of the defendant in accordance with chapter 207 of Title 18, United States Code which pertains to release of persons charged with Federal criminal offenses. The effect of this change would be to prevent automatic release of subjects pending the outcome of appeal and yet allow release in those instances where appropriate under law. This feature of the bill is not objectionable.

Section 105 Obstruction of Investigations

Section 105 would amend the criminal code to make it a felony for anyone to injure any person in his person or property because such latter person gave information to a criminal investigator of the United States, or to unlawfully

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr  
Re: Senator Roman L. Hruska  
(R-Nebraska)

endeavor by means of bribery, misrepresentation, intimidation, or force or threats thereof to obstruct, delay or prevent the communication of information on a violation of a criminal statute of the United States by any person to a criminal investigator. The bill is desirable; Federal statutes now contain no such provision.

## TITLE II: WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

### Section 201 Immunity for Compelled Testimony

Section 201 would enact a general immunity statute applicable to all felony cases. The bill is desirable.

### Section 202 False Statements

Section 202 would amend the criminal code to make it a felony for any person to give false information to any department or agency of the United States, no matter whether executive, legislative or judicial, on any matter within the jurisdiction of such department or agency. The bill also incorporates a perjury statute. The bill would be of no direct benefit to this Bureau because with respect to false statements generally, it only repeats the language of the present Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001, under which the courts have held that not every false statement made to the FBI is a violation. U.S. v. Davey, 155 F. Supp. 175 (1957); U.S. v. Stark, 131 F. Supp. 190 (1955).

There would be some gain in the fact that this bill would make a Federal grand jury an agency of the government and thus make it an offense to make false statements to the grand jury. As the law now stands, a grand jury is not an agency. U.S. v. Allen, 193 F. Supp. 954 (1961).

## GRANTS FOR THE CONTROL OF ORGANIZED CRIME

The second bill proposes that the Attorney General of the United States be authorized to make grants of money to the states for use in fighting organized crime, provided that the receiving state sets up satisfactory procedures for the operation. We doubt the advisability of such legislation. If the practice of giving Federal money to states for combating specific crimes or types of crime is once begun, there is no logical end to the process. A western cattle state could ask for grants to fight cattle thefts and a state with large timber reserves could

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr  
Re: Senator Roman L. Hruska  
(R-Nebraska)

ask for grants to fight arson in the forests. These grants would also encourage the states to refrain from shouldering their own responsibilities in providing finances to handle their own criminal problem. The states would tend to lean more and more on the Federal Government, moving in the direction of a national police. Moreover, under this bill the Federal Government has no assurance at all that the states would use this money to obtain commensurate results in prosecutions and convictions.

#### ANTITRUST

The third bill would amend the Sherman Antitrust Act to make it a felony for anyone to directly or indirectly invest intentionally unreported income, derived by him, as an owner of an enterprise, in any other enterprise engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. The obvious purpose is to prevent hoodlums from taking unreported income from their rackets and using it to buy up legitimate businesses in whole or in part. This bill could be of value, but as an investigative matter, it should be handled by the Internal Revenue Service. The bill should clearly give investigative jurisdiction to that Service.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

FROM : M. A. Jones *Jones*

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
(R - NEBRASKA)

DATE: 5/24/67

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_

Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

On 5/22/67, [redacted] Minority Counsel on the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, furnished SA Bowers the enclosed copies of three bills which Senator Hruska contemplates introducing in the very near future. He stated the Senator realizes the FBI does not involve itself in legislative matters, a policy with which he thoroughly agrees. The Senator, however, would greatly appreciate our informal and off-the-record observations and/or suggestions regarding the proposed bills which will affect FBI operations. b6  
b7c

Briefly, the proposed bills are as follows:

A bill to be known as the Criminal Procedures Revision Act which will amend Title 18, United States Code. This will provide changes in procedures affecting Searches and Seizures Incident to Arrest, Grounds for Search Warrant, Execution of Search Warrant, Appeal from Order for Return of Seized Property and to Suppress Evidence, Obstruction of Investigations, Immunity for Compelled Testimony, and False Statements.

A bill to provide grants to state and local Governments to combat organized crime. This bill will authorize an appropriation of 30 million dollars for five consecutive years and authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to states which have plans approved by the Attorney General to pay part of the cost of the plan. *62-101641 43*

A bill to amend the Sherman Antitrust Act to preclude persons investing intentionally unreported income derived from a business enterprise affecting interstate or foreign commerce to establish or operate any other such business enterprise. REC-75  
16 JUN 28 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosures (3)

1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures (3)  
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (3)  
1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosures (3)

DWB:clc (8)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

2 ENCLOSURE

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo  
RE: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
(R - NEBRASKA)

[ ] stated Senator Hruska also is exploring the possibility of additional antitrust legislation which would make it unlawful to derive income from specified unlawful activities such as interstate racketeering and gambling operations. He said the Senator also is considering the introduction of a bill to authorize law enforcement officers to use electronic surveillance devices in specified offenses and for other purposes.

b6  
b7C

Senator Hruska, according to [ ] probably will begin laying the groundwork for the introduction of these bills with a speech on the antitrust aspects in the next several days on the floor of the Senate. He is presently consulting a select group of other Senators concerning possible cosponsors of his bills.

b6  
b7C

We have enjoyed an excellent relationship with Hruska through the years.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the legal research desk of the Training Division, in conjunction with the General and Special Investigative Divisions, review the enclosed proposed bills for any observations and/or suggestions which can be passed on informally to [ ] for Senator Hruska.

b6  
b7C

*[Handwritten signatures and initials: P, [unclear], Dinto, TEB, [unclear], [unclear]]*

FSR



62-101641-43

90th CONGRESS  
1st Session

S. \_\_\_\_\_

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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Mr. HRUSKA

---

---

introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

---

A BILL

To amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for improved criminal procedure, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,  
That this Act may be cited as the "Criminal Procedure Revision Act".

TITLE I-- CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

SEARCHES AND SEIZURES  
INCIDENT TO ARREST

Sec. 101. (a) Chapter 203 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 3061. Searches and seizures incident to arrest

"An officer, agent, or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, authorized by law to make arrests, may in the course of making a lawful arrest, reasonably search the person arrested and the area within the person's immediate presence for the purpose of--

"(1) protecting the officer from attack,

"(2) preventing the person from escaping,

"(3) discovering and seizing any property stolen, embezzled, or otherwise acquired in violation of the laws of the United States, or

"(4) discovering and seizing any property that may have been used in the commission of, or that may constitute evidence of, violation of the laws of the United States."

(b) The table of sections for chapter 203, title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new item:

"3061. Searches and seizures incident to arrest."

#### GROUNDS FOR SEARCH WARRANT

Sec. 102. (a) Chapter 205 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after section 3103 the following new section:

"§ 3103a. Additional grounds for issuing search warrant

"In addition to the grounds for issuing a search warrant prescribed in section 3103 of this title, a judge of the United States or of a State, commonwealth, or territorial court of record, or a United States commissioner, within the district wherein the property sought is located, may issue a search warrant to search for and seize any property that may constitute evidence of the offense in connection with which the warrant is issued."

(b) The table of sections for chapter 205, of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3103, the following:

"3103a. Additional grounds for issuing search warrant."



EXECUTION OF SEARCH WARRANT

Sec. 103. (a) Section 3109 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 3109. Forcible entry or exit in the execution of a search warrant.

"(a) For the purpose of executing a search warrant, an officer may break open any part of a building, including any window or inner or outer door of such building, or anything in or around such building--

"(1) if the search warrant authorizes the officer executing it to enter the place to be searched under such warrant without first requesting admission and stating his authority and purpose; or

"(2) in the case of a search warrant which does not contain such an authorization--

"(A) if he is refused admittance after requesting admission and stating his authority and purpose,

"(B) when necessary to liberate himself or any person aiding him in the execution of the search warrant, or

"(C) if there exists a virtual certainty that the officer's authority and purposes are known to the occupant of the place to be searched under such warrant.

"(b) The authority for an officer in executing a search warrant to enter the place to be searched under such warrant without first requesting admission and stating his authority and purpose may be included in a search warrant if the judge or United States commissioner, authorized to issue the search warrant, determines that <sup>(1)</sup>the property sought <sup>(2)</sup>may be easily or quickly destroyed or disposed of, or that danger to life or

Same as 3139 but should be provided for arrest... Substituted for house

New ✓

New

"must" not "will"

limb of the officer or another may result without such authority. Such determination may be made only on the basis of information submitted to such judge or United States commissioner in an affidavit sworn to before such judge or United States commissioner."

*aff. required.*

(b) The table of sections of chapter 205 of such title is amended by striking out the item relating to section 3109 and inserting the following:

"3109. Forcible entry or exit in executing a search warrant."

**APPEAL FROM ORDER FOR RETURN OF SEIZED  
PROPERTY AND TO SUPPRESS EVIDENCE**

Sec. 104. (a) Section 3731 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the seventh paragraph the following new paragraph:

*to permit appeal to  
ct. of appeals only  
not to sup. Ct.*

"From an order, granting a motion for return of seized property or a motion to suppress evidence, made before the trial of a person charged with a violation of any law of the United States, if the United States attorney certifies to the judge who granted such motion that the appeal is not taken for purpose of delay and that the evidence is a substantial proof of the charge pending against the defendant."

*new*

(b) Such section is amended by striking out in the third paragraph from the end "the defendant shall be admitted to bail on his own recognizance" and inserting "the defendant shall be released in accordance with chapter 207 of this title".

**OBSTRUCTION OF INVESTIGATIONS**

Sec. 105. (a) Chapter 73, title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 1510. Obstruction of criminal investigations

"(a) Whoever willfully endeavors by means of bribery, misrepresentation, intimidation, or force or threats thereof to obstruct, delay, or prevent the communication of information relating to a violation of any criminal statute of the United States by any person to a criminal investigator; or

"Whoever injures any person in his person or property on account of the giving by such person or by any other person of any such information to any criminal investigator--

"Shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"(b) As used in this section, the term 'criminal investigator' means any individual duly authorized by a department, agency, or armed force of the United States to conduct or engage in investigations of or prosecutions for violations of the criminal laws of the United States."

(b) The chapter analysis of chapter 73, title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"1510. Obstruction of criminal investigations."

## TITLE II-- WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE

### IMMUNITY FOR COMPELLED TESTIMONY

Sec. 201. Section 3486 (c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Whenever in the judgment of a United States attorney the testimony of any witness, or the production of books, papers, or other evidence by any witness, in any case or proceeding before any grand jury or court of the United States involving a felony is necessary to the public interest, he, upon the approval of the Attorney General or an Assistant Attorney General designated by the Attorney General, shall make application to the court that the witness shall be instructed to testify or produce evidence subject to the provisions of this subsection, and upon order of the court such witness shall not be excused from testifying or from producing books, papers, or other evidence on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no such witness shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty

or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, nor shall testimony so compelled or evidence so produced be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding (except prosecution described in subsection (d) hereof) against him in any court."

#### FALSE STATEMENTS

Sec. 202. (a) The text of section 1001, title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States, whether in the executive, legislative or judicial branch of the Government, or in any case where a certification or testimony, by deposition or otherwise, which is permitted by law of the United States to be made or taken, knowingly and wilfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme or device, a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, or does any of the foregoing believing the same to be false, fictitious or fraudulent, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"(b) Whoever violates this section after having taken an oath shall be imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than five years and may, in addition thereto, be fined not more than \$10,000.

"(c) Whoever procures another to commit any of the acts proscribed herein shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"(d) This section is applicable whether the trick, scheme or device, statement or representation, or use of false writing or document is made within or without the United States."

(b) Chapter 79, title 18, United States Code (relating to perjury) is repealed. Nothing contained in this subsection shall prevent the prosecution and punishment of any person under that chapter for any act in violation thereof committed before the effective date of this Act.

## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_ and ordered to be printed.

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

## AMENDMENT S

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HEGSKA

(Insert title of bill below)

to S. 917, a bill to assist State and local governments in reducing the incidence of crime, to increase the effectiveness, fairness, ~~and~~ and coordination of law enforcement and criminal justice systems at all levels of government, and for other purposes,

xxxx On page xxx, line xxx, insert the following:

viz: On page 15, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following new title:

"TITLE V--GRANTS FOR THE CONTROL OF ORGANIZED  
CRIME

## "AUTHORIZATION

"Sec. 501. (a) For the purpose of assisting the States and units of general local government to combat organized crime more effectively, the Attorney General is authorized to make grants to States which have State plans approved by him under section 503 to pay up to \_\_\_\_\_ per centum of the cost of each such plan.

"(b) For the purpose of making grants under this title there is authorized to be appropriated \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968 and for each of the four succeeding fiscal years.

## "DEFINITIONS

"Sec. 502. For the purpose of this title--

"(1) 'organized crime' means the unlawful activities of the members of a closely organized highly disciplined

UNITED STATES SENATE  
OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

organization generally engaged in supplying illegal goods and services--including but not limited to gambling, loan sharking, narcotics, and labor racketeering--in large metropolitan areas, and such term includes the unlawful activities of members of such specific organizations as are designated by the Attorney General;

"(2) 'State Organized Crime Prevention Council' means a council of not more than \_\_\_\_\_ persons appointed by the Governor of any State desiring to participate in the grant programs under this title chosen from among representatives of the law enforcement and criminal justice fields in that State who by virtue of their training or experience are knowledgeable in the prevention and control of organized crime. At least one half of the persons so appointed must be representative of the units of general local government in that State concerned with combating organized crime.

"USES OF FEDERAL FUNDS

"Sec. 503. Grants under this title may be used in accordance with State plans approved under section 504 for--

"(1) the establishment or expansion of a special organized crime section within the appropriate State law enforcement agency to provide specialized investigative and prosecuting services at the State level to combat organized crime, with particular emphasis upon recruiting programs designed to obtain the most able investigators and attorneys;

"(2) the recruiting and training of intelligence personnel for use in combating organized crime by the law enforcement agency in such units of general local government as are designated by the State Organized Crime Prevention Council.

"(3) the recruiting and training of attorneys for use in combating organized crime by prosecuting offices in

UNITED STATES SENATE  
OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

such units of general local government as are designated by the State Organized Crime Prevention Council; and

"(4) the development of a system for the collection, storage, and dissemination of information relating to the control of organized crime, including the acquisition of such equipment as may be necessary for the operation of such a system.

"STATE PLANS

"Sec. 504. (a) Any State desiring to participate in the grant program under this title shall establish for that purpose a State Organized Crime Prevention Council (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Council'), and submit to the Attorney General through the Council so established a State plan which--

"(1) sets forth a program for carrying out the purposes set forth in the preceding section;

"(2) provides that the programs and services for which assistance is sought under this title will be supervised by such Council and will be administered by a State agency or by an agency of the participating units of general local government within such State;

"(3) provides assurances that the State or unit of general local government, or both, will pay from non-Federal sources the remaining cost of such program;

"(4) sets forth policies and procedures designed to assure that Federal funds made available under this title will be so used as not to supplant State or local funds, but to increase the amounts of such funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for the purposes set forth in the preceding section;

"(5) provides that such Council and unit of local government will make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require; and



UNITED STATES SENATE  
OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

"(6) provides such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting of funds received under this title.

"(b) The Attorney General may approve State plans for grants under this title, or any modifications thereof, only if the plan--

"(1) meets the requirements set forth in subsection (a) of this section;

"(2) contains adequate provisions for the coordination of programs and services assisted under this title between the State and units of general local government within the State participating in such programs and services; and

"(3) provides assurances that any information system to be assisted pursuant to section 503 (4), will be compatible with the national data system or any portion of such national system designed to collect and store information relating to organized crime, as determined by the Attorney General.

"FEDERAL SHARE

"Sec. 505. The Attorney General shall determine the amount of the Federal share of the cost of State plans approved by him under section 504 upon the basis of the funds appropriated therefor pursuant to section 501 for that fiscal year and upon the number of participating States; except that no State may receive a grant under this title for any fiscal year in excess of \$ \_\_\_\_\_."

On page 15, line 10, strike out "TITLE V" and substitute "TITLE VI".

On page 15, line 11, strike out "501" and substitute "601".

To amend the Sherman Act to prohibit the investment of certain income in any business enterprise affecting interstate or foreign commerce.

That  
the Act entitled "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies", approved July 2, 1890 (26 Stat. 209, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 1 et seq), is amended by striking out section 8 thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 8. Every person who (1) invests directly or indirectly any intentionally unreported income derived by such person from a proprietary interest in any business enterprise in any pecuniary interest in any other business enterprise engaged in or affecting trade or commerce among the several States, with foreign nations, or within any place subject to

the provisions of section 3, or (2) uses any such income to establish or operate any such <sup>other</sup> business enterprise, shall be fined not more than \$50,000, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

"Sec. 9. As used in this Act--

"(1) The term 'person' includes corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State, or the laws of any foreign country.

"(2) The term 'intentionally unreported income' means any income of any person which is subject to income taxation under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, but which with intent to evade the requirements of such code is not reported by such person as income within the time prescribed by such code."

October 27, 1967

BY SPECIAL  
MESSENGER

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

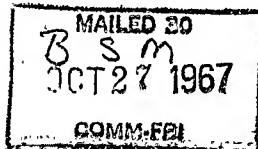
I am indeed pleased to learn that you and other responsible public officials are cooperating with the Omaha and Council Bluffs Kiwanis Clubs in their program, "Respect for Law and Order."

Unfortunately, there are those in our society today who, for selfish greed, lust or avarice, turn respect for law into defiant disobedience, liberty into license, and resort to belligerent demonstrations punctuated with obscene signs and actions, rather than voice their protests through their elected representatives and thereby follow the path of good citizenship. The time has come when we as a Nation must stop finding excuses for their deliberate actions.

In these trying times, as we witness the moral decay, irresponsible indulgence and flagrant civil disorder prevalent in our society, it is increasingly important to our profession to have the active cooperation and assistance of all citizens and civic organizations. For this reason, I would deeply appreciate your extending my thanks to the Kiwanis members for their continuing support of law enforcement.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



- 1 - Omaha
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Miss Gandy

NOTE: [ ] Administrative Assistant to Senator Hruska, to be telephoned requested that the Director consider sending a letter to the Senator on

GEM:kcf (8)

Note Continued on Next Page

Honorable Roman L. Hruska

NOTE Continued: the above topic which the Senator can read in his speech on November 3, 1967, before the combined Omaha and Council Bluffs Kiwanis Clubs. Senator Hruska has been a good friend and supporter of the FBI. The Director congratulated him upon his re-election to the Senate in 1964 and files reflect voluminous correspondence with him regarding constituent matters and his kind comments concerning the FBI made on the floor of the Senate.

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN  
 JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.  
 SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.  
 THOMAS J. DODD, CONN.  
 PHILIP A. HART, MICH.  
 EDWARD V. LONG, MO.  
 EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.  
 BIRCH BAYH, IND.  
 QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.  
 JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, MD.  
 GEORGE A. SMATHERS, FLA.  
 EVERETT MCKINLEY BROOKS, ILL.  
 ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.  
 HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII  
 HUGH SCOTT, PA.  
 STROM THURMOND, S.C.

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 10, 1967

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

It was most kind of you to write concerning my appearance before the combined Kiwanis Clubs of Omaha and Council Bluffs in connection with their salute to law enforcement agencies.

Your splendid letter was read to the group which was most enthusiastic in its response.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

*Roman L. Hruska*

Roman L. Hruska  
 United States Senator  
 Nebraska

RLH:dph

EXP. PROC.  
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 9  
 J

EX 105

62-101641-45

15 NOV 15 1967

REC-19

no act. rec.  
 CORRESPONDENCE

66 NOV 17 1967

December 8, 1967

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I was indeed sorry to learn of the passing of your brother and want to extend my heartfelt sympathy. I hope you will derive solace from the knowledge that your many friends in the FBI share your grief.

Please let us know if there is any way in which we can be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Omaha

NOTE: Senator Hruska is on the Special Correspondents List. He is a member of the Senate Appropriations Sub Committee and is a good friend of the Bureau.

SAW:lmf  
(4)

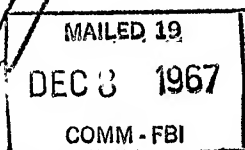
REC 30

62-101641-46

SEC 10 102104

DEC 12 1967

DEC 12 1967



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

B. APPROX

1899

Arthur ~~L.~~ Hruska, 68, Omaha, Neb., brother of Sen. Roman Hruska (R-Neb.), was a retired salesman who lived in Omaha most of his life; in Omaha.

deceased

The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald B14 \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sunday News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Sun (Baltimore) \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date 12-8-67

62-101641-468

ENCLOSURE

*Letter Senator Roman Hruska*  
*SAW: Grog*  
*12-8-67*  
*m.c. - Arthur*  
*Senator on sel*





ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
UNITED STATES SENATE

December 11, 1967

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Mr. Director:

Your expression of condolences on the death of my brother, Arthur, is very much appreciated.

It is a great comfort to my family and me to know that good friends are thinking of us in this time of sorrow.

With appreciation.

Sincerely,

*Roman L. Hruska*

Roman L. Hruska  
U. S. Senator  
Nebraska

*Roman Hruska*

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

REC-71

EX-11

62-101641-47

DEC 19 1967

EXP. PROC.

DEC 14 1967

36

87

June 11, 1968

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

My associates and I appreciate your kind remarks printed in the June 10th "Congressional Record" regarding the capture of James Earl Ray, and we want to take this means to express our gratitude.

The tedious efforts which have gone into the investigation to identify the suspected slayer of Martin Luther King have been successful and this case will long be remembered as a classic example of close cooperation between law enforcement agencies on an international basis.

It has been difficult to resist the urge to publicly straighten out those who have maligned the FBI and ridiculed our efforts in this matter, and it is especially reassuring to know of your speaking out in our behalf and to have your support.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Omaha

NOTE: Senator Hruska is on the Special Correspondents' List. He is a member of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee and our relations with him have been very good.

GEM:mlb (5)

Tolson  
DeLoach  
Mohr  
Bishop  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
Felt  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 25 1968

JUN 17 1968

XEROX

PERS. SEC. UNIT

COMMENDATION OF J. EDGAR  
HOOVER

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to speak a word of thanks to J. Edgar Hoover and the men and women of the FBI. The capture of James Earl Ray, suspected slayer of Martin Luther King, last Saturday brought to a close one of the greatest manhunts in the country.

We all know this man Ray was captured in London, England. He was there only en transit, for he was continually on the move in an effort to avoid the relentless pursuit of the FBI. But no matter how often he moved, how frequently he changed his name, he was never able to shake these highly trained and dedicated men.

They received tremendous assistance from Canadian law enforcement authorities. Thousands upon thousands of passport applications were thoroughly inspected and analyzed for some clue as to the location and the course of flight that might have been taken. A tedious painstaking task; a task seemingly impossible; but nevertheless diligently pursued by many dedicated agents.

All these efforts were not in vain. They culminated in the apprehension of the man who was sought.

I hope the capture of Ray will be a lesson to two classes of people. First, I hope all who might ever consider committing an assassination will realize that law enforcement agencies throughout the free world will do everything possible to bring about their capture. Second, I hope these selfish critics who have accused Mr. Hoover and the FBI of giving less than their best where crimes against civil rights activities are concerned will once and for all realize that their unfounded charges, are preposterous and entirely out of order.

Excerpted from the June 10, 1968, "Congressional Record,"  
page S 6941.

62-101641-118

122 XEROX

JUN 25 1968

let to Hruska: psl

GEmp mcl

6-11-68

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 8-13-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN HRUSKA  
(R - NEB.)  
REQUEST TO DO TWO TAPED  
TELEVISION SHOWS WITH MR. DE LOACH

Tolson ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Bishop ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
Felt ☒  
Gale ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

                     Administrative Assistant to Senator Hruska, with whom we enjoy an excellent relationship, has advised that the Senator would like to do two 13 minute television tapes with Mr. DeLoach for showing in September on various television stations in Nebraska. He wishes to tape these programs on Friday, 8-16-68, since the Senator will be out of the city the remainder of the month. One of the shows he would like to do on crime in general and the other on the general topic of organized crime.

Mr. DeLoach recently did such a program with Senator Hansen on general crime and the same basic material could be used for this. The program on organized crime could be restricted to information contained in the Director's Appropriations Testimony, the fiscal year end press release and that compiled for the Annual Report.

Senator Hruska is the second ranking Republican on the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee which handles our appropriations. He also is the second ranking Republican on the Senate Committee on Judiciary, and he has been most cooperative and helpful to us in the work of both of these committees as well as on the Senate floor. With the defeat of Senator Thomas Kuchel (R - Calif.), there is a strong possibility that Hruska may be named the Republican Whip in the Senate next year. Because of his past record of cooperation and his increasing influence in the Senate, it is felt we should accede to his request.

## RECOMMENDATION:

REC-39

2 AUG 21 1968

That Mr. DeLoach be authorized to make these two taped television programs with Senator Hruska and that this memo be returned to Crime Records to work out necessary details.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop

DWB:jak (6)

61 SEP 9 1968

Handled by Mr. DeLoach  
on 8-16-68

CRIME RESEARCH

F B I

Date: 11/19/68

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : LEGAT, BONN (62-0)

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Senator ROMAN L. HRUSKA (R-Nebraska) led a group of Senators who visited Bonn yesterday in connection with various elements of American-German relations.

Senator HRUSKA visited the office and I discussed with him generally the functioning of the Bureau's representatives in Germany. He pointed out that the Bureau's operations abroad were in no way connected with the purpose of the trip by the Senators, but that he liked to call on FBI representatives wherever they might be during his official travels. In response to his general questions, I explained the functions and purposes of the office and no need arose to mention any specific case or operation, and sources were described in general terms.

Senator HRUSKA was most cordial and it was evident from his remarks that he has a high regard for the Bureau and for the Director. He commented that he hoped the Director would continue as head of the FBI under the new administration. He also remarked on the support which he had given to the Bureau's new building, adding that he regretted that final approval and appropriation for it had not come several years sooner.

③ - Bureau  
(1 - Liaison)  
1 - Bonn

GAV:il  
(4)

C. C. Bishop

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

62-101441-50

4 NOV 21 1968

RESEARCH SATELLITE

DEC 9 - 1968

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

b6  
b7c

REC-110

April 3, 1969

62-101141-51

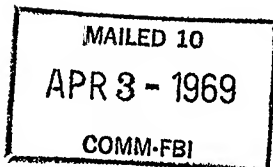
Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I have read your very good article, "The  
Department of Justice and Local Law Enforcement,"  
which was published in the March issue of "The Nebraska  
Municipal Review." It was certainly thoughtful of you  
to discuss the FBI's cooperative services which have  
been and will continue to be available to local law enforce-  
ment agencies. My associates join me in expressing  
sincere thanks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



1 - Omaha  
Reurlet 3-27-69.

NOTE: Senator Hruska is on the Special Correspondents List. His article points out that for a number of years technical and special services have been available to local law enforcement agencies through the Bureau. He indicates the National Crime Information Center represents the computer age in law enforcement and is located at FBI Headquarters in Washington. It is the source of a vast, highspeed law enforcement communications network.

ALA:jls (5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI  
Attention: Crime Records Division

DATE: 3/27/69

FROM : SAC, Omaha

SUBJECT: Senator ROMAN HRUSKA  
RECOMMENDATION FOR LETTER OF APPRECIATION

*Roman L. Hruska*

I thought the Bureau might be interested in an article written by United States Senator ROMAN HRUSKA (Republican), of Omaha, which appeared in the March, 1969, issue of "The Nebraska Municipal Review," a monthly publication. The article comments on the problems of law enforcement, and in particular refers to the splendid cooperation of the FBI with local law enforcement and of the many services we have offered them throughout the years. I thought perhaps the Bureau might want to consider a letter of appreciation to the Senator for his article and recommend that same be considered.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau is a copy of the article written by Senator HRUSKA.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)

1 - Omaha

PCY:fh

(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC-110

62-101641-51

MAR 23 1969



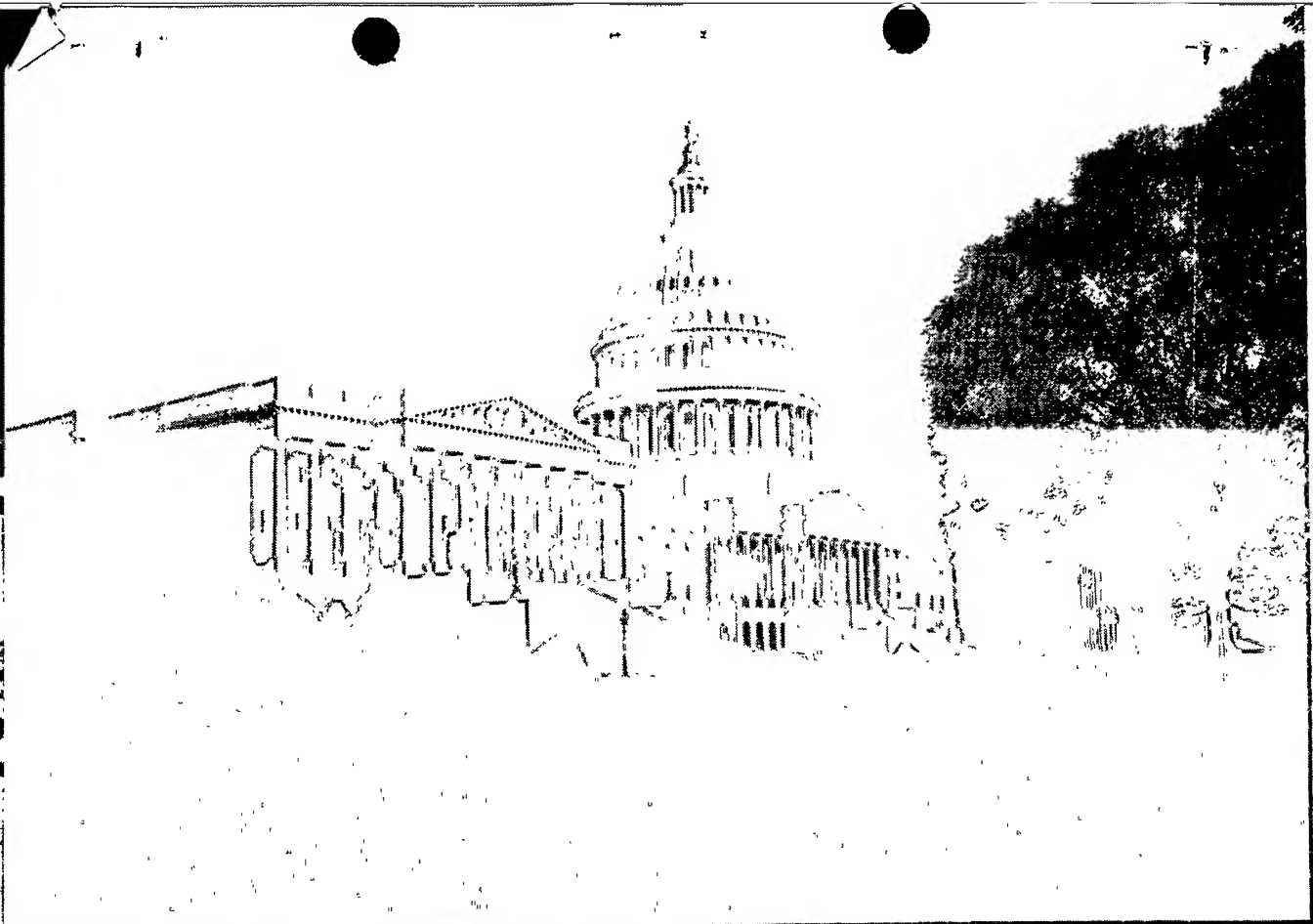
5010-108-01

at to Hruska/SC

4-3-69

ALA/jls

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



## The Department of Justice and Local Law Enforcement

As a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and ranking minority member of its Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, I have been deeply concerned with the problems of law enforcement. It was gratifying to me to read the first major address of Attorney General Mitchell when he pledged: "We are not, as were past Administrations, interested in concentrating crime programs in the federal government. Washington shall not set the policy for state and local governments."

Crime prevention and criminal justice primarily are matters with which state and local governments must deal. The federal government does have a role to play in local law enforcement, however. It has provided tech-

nical advice and information, and now can provide substantial federal assistance for local anti-crime programs. This article will review briefly some of the assistance available from the Justice Department to local governing bodies.

For a number of years, technical and specialized services have been available to local law enforcement agencies through the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The services of the FBI laboratory and identification division and the training available through the FBI National Academy and FBI Field Police Training units have benefited many police agencies.

The FBI National Crime Information Center represents the computer age in law enforcement. The computerized index of crime



## EDITORIAL COMMENT

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# Be A Winner



"Spruce Up or Die" was not an idle statement or a condemnation. Young as well as old can enjoy happy, comfortable living in their home communities. Municipalities have certain obligations and responsibilities if they are to serve as a Community Center for all their citizens.

The deadline for entering the 1969 Community Improvement Program has been extended to April 15, 1969. Governing Boards in every Municipality, regardless of size, should take immediate steps to see that a CIP Chairman is appointed. Working with other civic organizations in your community will bring a Winner - "Our Home Town."

125 communities entered the 1968 program and I will predict that everyone will re-enter in 1969. The Block by Block Clean-up can completely change the entire environment of your community by instilling "pride in accomplishment," with the satisfaction of knowing you have a neater town and were partly responsible for an interesting and successful program.

There are three areas of competition this year: (1) The Community Awards Contest which may be entered by communities with a population under 30,000; (2) The Special Awards Competition which is open to all incorporated communities; (3) The All-Nebraska Community Competition which requires communities to meet established criteria in nine areas of community development. Communities can enter any one or all three of these programs.

Now is the time to act. With the extension of the deadline to April 15, 1969, you have the opportunity to still enter even if you have made no plans for the contest. Select your Community Improvement Council now and begin thinking for projects for your town.

For additional information you may contact the Division of State and Urban Affairs, Nebr. Dept. of Economic Development, Box 94666, State Capitol, Lincoln, Nebr. 68509.

Remember the new entry deadline is April 15, 1969.

Lets be a partner in 1969 and double the enrollment. Make your community an attractive and interesting place to live.

# WASHINGTON REPORT



By United States Senator  
Roman Hruska

and criminals of nationwide interest is located at FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. It is the source of a vast, highspeed law enforcement communications network which includes authorized local, state, and federal agencies. Statewide terminals can be placed in every state. When they are available local law enforcement agencies, with appropriate equipment, can tie into the national system and retrieve, in a matter of seconds, data invaluable to the effective performance of their duties. Both the Nebraska State Patrol and the Omaha Police Department currently are tied into the national system.

The Bureau of Prisons also offers several worthwhile services to state and local agencies. For example, the regional jail inspectors, who primarily inspect the 800 county jail facilities which hold federal prisoners during pre-trial periods, are available as consultants on jail management and operations, institutional construction, and jail programs. A regional office in Chicago, besides advising communities on the correctional aspects of Model Cities planning, is also a source of information about federally funded programs which are available in expanding services to or programs for offenders.

The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs offers training courses, a variety of educational materials, and cooperates closely with local agencies in narcotic and dangerous drug investigations.

The most innovative program in the Justice Department is administered by the law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). As a vigorous Senate supporter of the

block grant approach to the Safe Streets Act, I am pleased to report on the initial successes of the program. Despite the skeptics who doubted the ability of state and local agencies to manage federally funded programs, each of the 50 states effectively qualified for initial planning grants within the prescribed time period. Nebraska's program, now directed by Walt Weaver of the Governor's Crime Commission, has received a planning grant of \$196,525. Of course, under the law, 40 percent of these funds must be made available to local communities for planning purposes.

Nebraska's potential share of action program funds, which will be awarded on the basis of a statewide plan, is \$176,248. Seventy-five percent of these funds will be available to local units. The action grant will include approximately \$14,800 earmarked for use in the detection, prevention and control of violent civil disturbances.

Action grant moneys will be available for programs for public protection; the development and purchase of methods, devices or equipment to reduce crime; public education relating to crime prevention; recruiting and training of personnel; construction of criminal justice facilities and for similar programs.

LEAA is the fastest growing arm of the Department of Justice. If Congress appropriates the amount recommended in the President's budget message, it will replace the FBI as the most heavily funded division. Most of its money will be in the form of grants, and it is possible that the aid program to fight crime, within a few years, will approach \$1 billion.



# The Urban Crisis

*by President-Elect*

*Richard M. Nixon*

If our cities are to be livable for the next generation, we can delay no longer in launching new approaches to the problems that beset them and to the tensions that tear them apart.

The present Administration promised a rebirth of America's cities. But despite the billions spent, its promises have not been kept—and many were unkeepable.

We have not seen the rebirth of a single major city. But we have seen proof of the failure of the old ways. These old ways are still the conditioned reflex of those whose policy approaches are rooted in the 1930's — the old ways of massive spending piled on massive spending, and looking to Washington to solve the problems of every locality. In the ruins of Detroit and Watts and Newark lies the ruins of a philosophy of government that has outlived its origin and no longer speaks to its time.

Over and over again, we ask ourselves whether our cities can survive, whether they can remain livable, whether the races can co-exist within them, whether poverty and squalor must inevitably consume the inner city. In asking these questions, we are asking, in effect: how long can Americans ignore the race condition?

For too long, white America has sought to buy off the Negro — and to buy off its own sense of guilt — with ever more programs of

welfare, of public housing, of payments to the poor, but not for anything except for keeping out of sight; payments that perpetuated poverty, and that kept the endless, dismal cycle of dependency spinning from generation to generation.

Our task — our challenge — is to break this cycle of dependency, and the time to begin is now. The way to do it is not with more of the same, but by helping bring to the ghetto the light of hope and pride and self-respect.

The old approach was custodial: to care for the poor with federal doles, federal housing, federal make-work jobs. The new approach is remedial: to involve the poor in the rebuilding of their own communities, and in the fostering of self-reliance. I firmly believe that the black man's pride is the white man's hope.

The possible answers to our nation's problems are infinite in number — the product of the ingenuity of the American people multiplied by their commitment to the cause of justice. But — specific, practical things can be done now to get private enterprise into the ghetto, and the people of the ghetto into private enterprise.

The problems of our cities are, of course, much broader and much more complex than those of jobs or schools, poverty or race. They are problems of human concentration,

July 15, 1969

BY COURIER SERVICE

RA  
Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

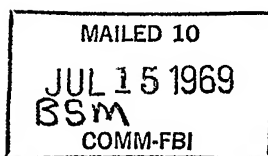
My dear Senator:

I want to tell you of my appreciation and that of my associates for the interest you displayed yesterday regarding the hearings before the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. These hearings were concerned with our proposed training facilities at Quantico, Virginia.

I am aware of the heavy demands made upon you, and I do wish you to know that your efforts are welcomed by everyone in law enforcement.

Sincerely,  
J. Edgar Hoover

R  
NPC:lae (5)  
1-Mr. DeLoach  
1-Mr. Casper



REC 13

62-101641-52  
19 JUL 15 1969

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 JUL 23 1969

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 17, 1969

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

This is to express my appreciation for  
your courtesy in sending me a copy of your book on  
Communism.

This is a most welcome addition to my  
library, and my gratitude is increased by your  
thoughtfulness in personally autographing a copy  
for me.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

*Roman Hruska*

Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senator  
Nebraska

*Roman Hruska*

RLH:dpl

66 JUL 24 1969

114

*This book will be placed in my  
personal library at home after  
reading — alongside "Masters  
of Deceit".*

*H*

REC-103

62-101641-53

JUL 18 1969

*no ack need*

*8/1*

August 18, 1970

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I am most grateful for the assistance you gave the FBI today before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee in supporting our request for funds to handle the processing of non-Federal applicant fingerprints during fiscal year 1971.

The help you have consistently given to us is deeply appreciated and you may be certain we will strive diligently to merit your continued trust and confidence.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

ST-106

REC 11

62-101641-54

1 - Mr. Walters (Personal Attention)

15 AUG 31 1970

DJG:pmd  
(4)

NOTE-----page 2.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
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Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SENT FROM D. O.  
TIME 3:20 P  
DATE 8-18-70  
BY [Signature] - to Mr. Mohr.

SENT DIRECTOR  
8-18-70

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Roman L. Hruska

NOTE: Senator Hruska (R-Nebraska) is on the Special Correspondents' List. He volunteered to support the FBI's request for \$2,750,000 for the non-Federal applicant fingerprint work in the full amount when he learned that Senator McClellan was considering a reduction to \$2,000,000. Senator Hruska telephonically advised Mr. Mohr immediately after today's session that the Subcommittee was recommending the full amount requested.

November 4, 1970

PERSONAL

et  
Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senator  
Omaha, Nebraska 68108

My dear Senator:

I was indeed pleased to learn of your re-election to the United States Senate, and I assure you that all of your friends in the FBI join me in extending our most hearty congratulations.

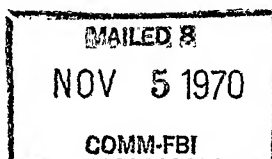
If, during your new term, we can be of service to you in matters of mutual interest, please do not hesitate to let us know.

With kind regards, *pme-86*

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover *EX-102*

62-101611-55  
NOV 9 1970



1 - Omaha

*Red*  
NOTE: Senator Hruska is on the Special Correspondents List and is a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee. He received a congratulatory letter upon his re-election in 1964.

PDW:pme (7)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

54 NOV 17 1970  
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

P. D. Williams  
Room 4718

*983*  
election Confirmed Through:

Wash. Daily News ☒  
Wash. Post ☒  
Wash. Eve. Star ☒  
N.Y. Times ☒  
U.P.I. ☒





ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
UNITED STATES SENATE

November 13, 1970

*4/24*  
*3/0*

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It was most thoughtful of you to send such a generous message of congratulations on my re-election. Your kindness is sincerely appreciated.

I am looking forward to continuing to work with you in the area of law enforcement and your kind offer of cooperation and assistance is most welcome.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

*Roman Hruska*

Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senator  
Nebraska

(R-Nebr.)

REC-49

62-101641-56

EX-113

12 NOV 24 1970

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Brennan	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Walters	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

b6  
b7C



1) 1230  
2) 1230

5-1

4-11-11

1-

Ref 41-20 Act 1  
8/1/11

93  
53 NOV 30 1970

15  
December 1, 1970

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

REC-54 62-101641-57

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

During my appearance before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on November 27, 1970, you brought up the matter of a lack of cooperation not too long ago between the FBI and local authorities in your home city of Omaha, Nebraska.

BY SPECIAL  
MESSENGER

I was most interested in your comments and made inquiry of the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Office at Omaha. He advised me that his office has fully cooperated with local police authorities in the states of Nebraska and Iowa, which are within the territory of his office. Local and state law enforcement agencies in these states have in turn fully extended their cooperation to the Special Agents of our Omaha Office. As recent as September, 1970, the Public Safety Director and the Chief of Police at Omaha each assured the Special Agent in Charge that they have no complaints about the lack of cooperation on the part of the FBI.

Perhaps you were referring to an unfounded report which emanated from a widely publicized meeting of Midwest mayors which was held at Omaha in September 1970, to discuss narcotics and disturbances.

DJG:ndl  
(3)

NOTE: Senator Hruska (R-Nebraska) is on the Special Correspondents' List and is a member of the Subcommittee on Supplemental Appropriations.

See memorandum of J. P. Mohr to Mr. Tolson, 11/30/70.

CC: MR. SULLIVAN

CC: MR. TOLSON

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, J.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DEC 11 1970

DEC 21 1970

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable Roman L. Hruska

representative of the Mayor's office at Madison, Wisconsin, reportedly claimed the FBI did not disseminate certain information during the investigation of the bombing at the University of Wisconsin, which is located in Madison. This occurred in August, 1970.

Mayor William Dyke of Madison was contacted on September 15, 1970, to determine the basis for the comment by the representative of his office. He complained he was not personally receiving information concerning demonstrators and militants. It was explained to him that all pertinent information obtained by the FBI, including information concerning travel by militants, is immediately furnished to local police. Mayor Dyke concluded the FBI was furnishing the Madison Police Department with all necessary intelligence information and that if a breakdown in communications had occurred, it was between his office and the police department.

At the time of the meeting of the mayors in September, 1970, Mayor Eugene Leahy of Omaha, a spokesman for the meeting, advised our office that he was unaware of any specific complaints against the FBI by any of the mayors in attendance.

We will continue as we have in the past to disseminate immediately pertinent information to duly constituted law enforcement agencies within the limitations which I mentioned during my testimony.

Sincerely,  
J. Edgar Hoover

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 11-30-70

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: TRANSCRIPT OF DIRECTOR'S TESTIMONY  
BEFORE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE  
11-27-70

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_ b6  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_ b7C  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Senator Roman L. Hruska (Republican-Nebraska) when the Director was testifying discussed the cooperation the FBI affords local police. This discussion is contained on pages 952 through 963 of the transcript of the Director's testimony. Xerox copies of these pages are attached.

With regard to the cooperation between the FBI and the Omaha, Nebraska, police authorities, this reference appears on page 952 and is as follows: "Senator Hruska. You speak of working together with local authorities. Frequently we hear the charge that there is not the type of cooperation and the frankness and disclosure and the sharing of information between the offices and the FBI agents and local authorities.

"I might say that that charge has been made and that attitude has been displayed on the part of local authorities in my home city of Omaha, Nebraska, not too long ago. Would you like to comment on that?"

With regard to the implied complaint as to our cooperation with police in Omaha, Nebraska, you are advised that the SAC in a teletype of November 27, 1970, stated there have been no instances wherein the Omaha Office has failed to cooperate fully with local authorities in the States of Iowa and Nebraska, and all such local enforcement representatives have fully extended their cooperation to personnel of this office. This teletype also states that by Omaha teletype of September 14, 1970, the SAC reported he was in personal contact with both the Omaha Public Safety Director and the Chief of the Omaha Police and each assured him that they had no complaints about lack of dissemination on the part of the Bureau.

Enc.

JPM:pmd

(4)

- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. D. J. Green

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-115

REC-54

62-101641-5

DEC 1 1970

OR (OVER)

DEFREE

XEROX

DEC 14 1970

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-101641-5

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

Re: Transcript of Director's Testimony

Before Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, 11-27-70

It is possible that Senator Hruska may have been referring to or may have had in mind the widely publicized meeting of midwest Mayors at Omaha in September of this year which received much publicity, particularly with respect to the statement by a representative of the office of the mayor of Madison, Wisconsin, who reportedly stated that the FBI did not disseminate certain information during its investigation of a recent bombing in that city. This bombing matter had to do with the bombing of Sterling Hall at the University of Wisconsin at Madison the latter part of August, 1970. Mayor William Dyke of Madison, Wisconsin, was contacted September 15, 1970, concerning the basis of this statement. He complained that he does not personally receive information concerning demonstrators or militants. It was explained to him that all pertinent information obtained by the FBI including information concerning travel by militants is immediately furnished local police. Mayor Dyke agreed the FBI is furnishing the Madison Police Department with all necessary intelligence information and that if a breakdown in communications has occurred it is between his office and the police department. The SAC at Omaha by teletype of September 15, 1970, advised that Omaha Mayor Eugene Leahy furnished information that he was unaware of any specific complaints against the FBI by any of the mayors involved.

Since there appears to be no basis for Senator Hruska's specifically referring to lack of cooperation with local authorities in Omaha, Nebraska, it is felt that it would be desirable that I be permitted to contact the Senator to ascertain if he has any specifics in mind which prompted this statement and take the opportunity to point out the statement we have received from our SAC in Omaha concerning this matter so that it might be resolved.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I be permitted to make an appointment to see Senator Roman L. Hruska concerning his discussion with the Director with regard to the cooperation with local authorities at Omaha, Nebraska.

*Suggest handling  
by letter.*  
*JRM*  
*Yes*  
*[Signature]*

*Letter to Senator Hruska  
12/1/70  
DSB: nbl.*



95

62-101041-

57

SECRET

abuse of parole and probation. I have seen too many of these

people released <sup>(To)</sup> ~~on~~ the streets long before they should have been.

(CONVICTED)  
~~released~~ for very serious felonious crimes.

## COOPERATION WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Senator Hruska. You speak of working together with local

authorities. Frequently we hear the charge that there is not the

type of cooperation and the frankness and disclosure and the

sharing of information between the offices and the FBI agents

and local authorities.

I might say that that charge has been made and that attitude has been displayed on the part of local authorities in my home city of Omaha, Nebraska, not too long ago. Would you like to comment on that?

Mr. Hoover. I would like to make a statement on that.

Senator Hruska. I feel there is a rationale beyond which one should go, any of your agents should not go, and perhaps there

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953

is a lack of understanding on the part of local authorities on the implications of asking for complete sharing of information and complete disclosure.

Mr. Hoover. I would like to expand on that because as to the latter I think it is true. I think many local authorities don't know just how far the FBI can go or how far it will go in the dissemination of information, ~~or going in on the crime.~~

Copy Insert "A" here →

In order to clarify that situation we scheduled a series of law enforcement conferences throughout the country this past year. Approximately 300 meetings were held on a nationwide basis attended by over 33,500 local officers representing over 8000 different agencies. Representatives of all of the police departments, say, of Nebraska would be invited to send a representative to one of the conferences in that state which conferences dealt with bombing and bomb threats and proper law enforcement action to be taken in such matters. We discussed and demonstrated the more prevalent types of explosive devices, how to locate them and what to do when one is located.

~~We explained how they can spot a bomb as a way to locate them.~~

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954

Copy insert "A" here →

Insert "A"  
FBI law enforcement conferences have been held nationwide annually since 1953 <sup>(WITH)</sup> ~~when~~ concentration ~~was~~ placed on some specialized field of immediate interest to local law enforcement. We highlighted the importance of close cooperation between agencies and specifically the assistance available through the FBI Laboratory, the Fingerprint Division, Training Division and the National Crime Information Center.

We will make laboratory examinations in a criminal matter for any local law enforcement agency in any part of the country without cost and our laboratory experts will testify at any subsequent trial without expense to the local authorities. Also our Identification Division, the largest in the world, is completely available to local authorities at no cost.

Copy insert "B" here →

Insert "B"  
I might add in regard to the matter of exchange of information that we furnished to the local authorities approximately 300,000 items of information in the last year concerning matters that were strictly of local interest.

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC)  
MR. HOOVER, (CONCERNING THE) (A COMMUNICATION AND)  
~~the~~ National Crime Information Center, ~~which is the~~ (THIS)

(SYSTEM)  
computer, ~~and just to show how this worked,~~ I saw this morning

before I left for this meeting a report ~~from that branch of the~~

(MISSOURI)  
Bureau, ~~telling me~~ that at Kansas City, ~~where~~ they have a computer

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255

(SERVICING) ✓  
center) ~~there are~~ 29 little towns and counties around that area.

(THE) (CITY SYSTEM FURNISHED OVER)  
~~of that center in Kansas City.~~ Kansas has sent to us 10,470

(ITEMS OF) (TO THESE AGENCIES) ✓  
~~requests for~~ information from the computer and we average 22 hits

a day FROM THE NCIC TO THEM.

Senator Hruska. Over what period?

(THE STATISTICS ARE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1970)  
Mr. Hoover. ~~Over a period of a year.~~ That shows the great

value of the National Crime Information Center ~~just~~ (WHICH WAS) established

(3 1/2)  
~~two~~ years ago.

Senator Hruska. That center there has local autonomy?

Mr. Hoover. Entirely, but it is tied into ~~us by the communi-~~ (THE NCIC.)

(FROM THE OFFICER ON THE STREET IN LESS THAN)  
~~cations.~~ We answer ~~these~~ inquiries ~~in~~ three minutes ~~and~~ that is

how fast the computer system works. For instance, ~~and I have~~

(TYPICAL) (OCCURRED)  
~~seen many cases, we had a~~ case recently in New York State where a

New York State police officer stopped an automobile passing

(WITH)  
through a red light and ~~through~~ his radio ~~that he had with him~~

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SECRET

(CONTACTED) he radioed into his headquarters (CONCERNING) (PLATE OF THE CAR AND OCCUPANTS) the license of the two men

(COMPUTER) and the headquarters at Albany communicated with us right away

(NCIC RESPONDED) (SECONDS THAT) and we wired back within three minutes the car was stolen

from the State of Washington and that the two men whose names

(BEEN) had been furnished were wanted as fugitives from justice.

(THIS) happens every day (IN) hundreds of cases.

## PROJECT SEARCH

Senator Hruska. Of course, that would enlarge with develop-

ments under the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the

enlargement of these regional centers as well as the center, and

there is one of these in the Southwest, for example, which I

forget what they call it, Operation Search?

Mr. Hoover. PROJECT SEARCH.

Senator Hruska. Yes, PROJECT SEARCH and that will

increase and overcome much of the criticism against local authori-

ties for being too compartmentalized, too fragmentized.

SECRET

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957

Mr. Hoover. I think it will. The Attorney General has not

(WHO WILL OPERATE PROJECT SEARCH)  
(DECIDE)

As yet decided, but will within the next month, as to who will

~~operate it at the Department.~~ (PROBABLY) It will be either under the Law

Enforcement Assistance Administration or ~~under~~ the FBI, ~~in the~~

~~committee system we operate now~~

Senator Hruska. Could it be under compact of the various  
states involved?

(COULD.)  
Mr. Hoover. It ~~will take all of them in.~~

Senator Hruska. I mean, could it be under authority created  
by the compact?

Mr. Hoover. Each state will have a central authority and  
~~each state,~~ a committee will be appointed if it is under the FBI (WITH)  
representatives from the various states on that committee (THE COMMITTEE) will

advise as to ~~the~~ policy, procedures, ~~and~~ improvements and anything

of that kind. IT WOULD BE A REAL COOPERATIVE EFFORT  
AS AN FBI OPERATION.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

958

~~It will be a real working together in that field. I might  
say in regard to the matter of information, that we furnish to  
the local authorities; the note here that "over 3,000 items were  
furnished to local authorities in the last year in matters that  
were of local interest and not Federal interest."~~

(Discussion off the record.)

## COOPERATION WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Senator Hruska. Now getting back to this local dissatis-  
faction on occasion which expresses itself, tell us what some of  
the elements are where your agents in the field are not able to  
make a complete and full and constant disclosure of the gathering  
of evidence and investigative efforts.

Mr. Hoover. Well, one restriction <sup>(BE)</sup> we would ~~have~~ which has  
to prevail, of course, <sup>(A)</sup> is where the identity of ~~the~~ confidential  
informant cannot be disclosed. ~~so~~ He may work at a very high level  
with some militant or subversive organizations and very few people

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

959

in the Bureau would know his identity, <sup>IN</sup> Even a field office where

(HE) the informant is operating is only known to two or three agents

who ~~may~~ have responsibility for operating, (HIM) So we would not be able

to furnish the local authorities the identities of the source

(EVERY) of information in ~~any~~ cases.

(CAN) (THE INFORMATION) In other cases we ~~could~~ ~~if it~~ came from a source not confi-

dential, ~~we would be able to do it and beyond that one restriction~~

~~there is no other restriction that I know of that would apply to~~

~~furnishing the local authorities with the information, unless it~~

~~be a violation of a Federal law which is to be tried in the Federal~~

~~courts~~

~~Our report then would go to the main department~~

Senator Hruska. Would there be another contingency and that would be where the premature disclosure of results of any investigation might impinge upon developments of a larger investigation,

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

66

a greater geographical or organization degree?

Mr. Hoover. That is true, Senator. It would apply particu-

(HAVING REGIONAL OR NATIONWIDE RAMIFICATIONS.)  
largely to a Federal case ~~because they are all in the state as a~~

~~rule, interstate commerce, and there are few agencies in the coun-~~

(ALSO SOME)  
~~try~~ law enforcement agencies in the country at the local and

~~state level that~~ are corrupt.

~~I don't, for one moment~~ I don't think any one organization

can at any time feel that it is entirely foolproof from corruption.

We are always alert to it in the Bureau. Fortunately, we have

not had corruption in the ~~Bureau~~ (FBI), but I don't say it cannot occur.

(SOME)  
We know in local police departments information has been

furnished by ~~members of that department~~ to members of the under-

world, and I know a particularly large city in the country where we

(CERTAIN)  
could not give ~~the~~ information to the local police department.

We could give it to the sheriff of the county, who was ~~a former~~

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961

~~FBI man and~~ very reliable. ~~We would give to to him.~~ He would

make the raid, ~~the sheriff would make the raid and the evidence~~

would be there.

If the local authorities made the raid, the evidence would have disappeared.

Now ~~the~~ <sup>e</sup> degree of corruption is decreasing materially in

the country since law enforcement is becoming more of a profession.

The requirements <sup>(FOR)</sup> ~~of~~ appointment <sup>(TO)</sup> ~~of~~ law enforcement <sup>POSITIONS</sup> ~~officers~~ have been

raised in almost every part of the country, ~~and of course in~~

<sup>(WE)</sup> requires a college <sup>(DEGREE)</sup> ~~education~~ in law or accountancy, <sup>(AND)</sup> ~~or~~ <sup>(A COLLEGE DEGREE AND PROFICIENCY IN A FOREIGN)</sup> languages or SCIENCE OR OTHER QUALIFYING EXPERIENCE.

~~things of that kind, but~~ Many police departments have tightened

their requirements and improved the caliber of <sup>(THEIR)</sup> ~~the~~ men, ~~and the~~

<sup>(TO REMOVE THE TEMPTATION OF CORRUPTION.)</sup> Wages have gone up materially and they should go up higher, because

~~the salary of a police officer and with the work that he does,~~

~~there is always temptation and there is always a temptation to take~~

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

962

~~something. Not necessarily money, but maybe a basket of food~~

~~from the local grocer or maybe taking numbers, which is a viola-~~

~~tion of the local law, so as not to degrade him.~~

~~It would be only in the case of corruption, a case where it~~

~~would be harmful to development of the major case by disclosing~~

~~too soon the information to outsiders or where this office con-~~

~~siders it of a confidential character.~~

Senator Hruska. Of course, one of the <sup>(PURPOSES OF)</sup> ~~proposals made for~~

<sup>(COMBAT)</sup>  
this legislation was to ~~improve~~ local corruption, which we felt

those of us who discussed it would have been an intolerable burden

getting down to the local level with the tens of thousands of

people that conceivably could wind up in that category.

Mr. Hoover. ~~You see, the present time, the new~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ crime

control law <sup>(S)</sup> ~~limits~~ <sup>ED</sup> ~~that corruption~~ to corruption from gambling.

<sup>S</sup>  
So there is that limitation. Even that will be ~~pretty~~ burdensome.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

967

Senator Hruska. We have the drastic example, and this is my last observation, of Columbus, Ohio, where the corruption was so bad and so complete there was no place to which any citizen or any other person could go except the Federal jurisdiction, and that is a legitimate exercise then of Federal jurisdiction in my opinion.

Mr. Hoover. Yes, I think it would be.

Senator Hruska. There are other examples, and I don't say it in derogation of Columbus<sup>S</sup>, but it was so well-publicized I have no hesitation in doing so.

Mr. Hoover. Years ago when we were in pursuit of John Dillinger and we ~~apprehended him and killed him in Chicago~~, his picture had <sup>(WAS)</sup> been taken arm in arm with the <sup>(PROSECUTOR FOR A COUNTY)</sup> ~~sheriff at Akron, Ohio~~, <sup>(IN INDIANA)</sup> and <sup>(PROSECUTOR)</sup> obviously you couldn't furnish that ~~sheriff~~ with any information as to the whereabouts of John Dillinger.

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 27 1970 *mpe*

TELETYPE

NR 004 OM PLAIN

349 PM URGENT 11-27-70 TMH

TO DIRECTOR

ATTENTION ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR JOHN P. MOHR

FROM OMAHA 62-3167 2P

DIRECTOR'S BUDGET TESTIMONY.

REBUCALL THIS DATE REGARDING COMMENTS OF SENATOR ROMAN HRUSKA  
AT BUDGET HEARING REGARDING THE QUESTION OF LACK OF COOPERATION  
BETWEEN FBI LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO INSTANCES WHEREIN THIS OFFICE HAS  
FAILED TO COOPERATE FULLY WITH LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITIES IN  
THE STATES OF IOWA AND NEBRASKA AND ALL SUCH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT  
REPRESENTATIVES HAVE FULLY EXTENDED THEIR COOPERATION TO PERSONNEL  
OF THIS OFFICE.

IT IS POSSIBLE SENATOR HRUSKA MAY REFER TO WIDELY PUBLICIZED  
MEETING OF MIDWEST MAYORS AT OMAHA IN SEPTEMBER OF THIS YEAR, AS  
INDICATED IN OUR TELETYPE OF SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN LAST CAPTIONED QUOTE  
"CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, MIDWEST CITIES, AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA,  
SEPTEMBER FOUR, SEVENTY, ON NARCOTICS DISTURBANCES; INFORMATION  
CONCERNING. UNQUOTE. AT THAT MEETING A REPRESENTATIVE FROM

END PAGE ONE

2. XEROX  
DEC 14 1970

*Spec. Call to Mr. Tolson*  
84 DEC 31 1970

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

EX-115 62-101641-58  
REC-54

DEC 7 1970

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-101641-58

OM 62-3167

PAGE TWO

MADISON, WISCONSIN, COMPLAINED ABOUT THE FBI'S HANDLING OF THE INVESTIGATION OF A BOMBING IN THAT CITY. HE CHARGED THE FBI DID NOT DISSEMINATE CERTAIN INFORMATION. OMAHA MAYOR EUGENE LEAHY, SPOKESMAN FOR THIS MEETING, TOLD THIS OFFICE HE WAS UNAWARE OF ANY SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE FBI BY ANY OF THE MAYORS INVOLVED.

THE BUREAU WILL NOTE OMAHA TELETYPE SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN LAST CAPTIONED ~~QUOTE~~ BOMBING INVESTIGATIONS, OMAHA AND LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, DES MOINES AND SIOUX CITY, IOWA; BOMBING MATTERS, ~~UNQUOTE~~, WHEREIN THE SAC WAS IN PERSONAL CONTACT WITH BOTH OMAHA PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR AND CHIEF OF POLICE AND EACH ASSURED HIM THAT THEY HAVE NO COMPLAINTS ABOUT LACK OF DISSEMINATION ON THE PART OF THE BUREAU.

END

EJF FBI WASH DC

*I feel this is source of  
Senator Hruska's comment re Omaha.*

*WBR*

*WBR*

February 16, 1971

it  
Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

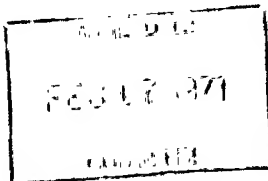
My dear Senator:

Thank you for your remarks which appeared in the Congressional Record for February 11th. Your attempt to set the record straight concerning this Bureau's use of the 1000 additional Special Agents needed as a result of the passing of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 is indeed appreciated. It was most thoughtful of you to have inserted into the Record the article from the "Panama City News Herald" entitled "Nothing To Fear From FBI."

I am certainly grateful for your continuing staunch support and it means a great deal to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



1 - Omaha

NOTE: Senator Hruska (R-Nebraska) is on the Special Correspondents List and is a member of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. Article acknowledged 1-28-71 by letter to Editor "Panama City News Herald."

JCW:jmh (5)

EX-104

62-101641-59

17 FEB 19 1971

Tolson  
Sullivan  
Mohr  
Bishop  
Brennan, C.B.  
Callahan  
Casper  
Conrad  
Dalbey  
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Rosen  
Tavel  
Walters  
Soyars  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

62 MAR 1 1971  
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

A change in the law will be necessary before the small farmer can be helped. The set-aside eligibility requirement was delayed one year by an administrative order from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

With this thinking we fully agree, as will all those interested in the plight of our farmers under this legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire Hackethorne article, "Plow Up That Grass, Gain Flexibility," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**Plow Up That Grass, Gain "Flexibility"**  
(By Jack Hackethorne)

The Administration's new farm bill has small farmers in a pickle. Recently announced changes in eligibility set-aside provisions have quieted some of the rumbles from larger farmers, but even they had been unhappy about plowing up grass to comply with a set-aside provision requiring acres to be rotated.

A change in the law will be necessary before the small farmer can be helped. The set-aside eligibility requirement was delayed one year by an administrative order from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In Nodaway County, for example, 691 farms have a feed grain base of 25 acres or less. Many are maintaining their homes on these farms. Many of these small farms are owned by retired farmers drawing a small government payment and, in some cases, Social Security.

Many of these farms have been seeded for pasture and hay. If price support payments are collected, the new law requires a minimum of 45 percent of feed grain base be planted or the base will be reduced each year, eliminated after three years. To protect this base will require this grass land be broken out. Not only will this add to soil erosion and pollution problems but some farmers will be forced off the farm.

Emery Shell has an 88-acre farm south of Pickering. He is 73 years old and has lived on this place since 1949. Shell has a 20-acre feed grain base, seeded to grass since 1961. "Now, to qualify, I must plow up some of the good grass and plant corn," he says. "It ought to raise good corn. It has had a rest, but I would be better off the way it was under the old program."

Carl E. Helzer lives on 78 acres south of Maryville. At 79, "I am not able to farm any more. All my ground is in grass and is terraced. I have been trying to get it all in grass. It is good farming and there is no erosion, and will be better land when I leave than what I moved on 40 years ago. I have no need for corn, and at my age I hate to plow up any grass."

Elbert Risser, Route 1, Sheridan, has 200 acres, "would just as soon have the entire farm seeded down in grass and feed a few cows. Now I will have to plow up 21 acres of fescue that would make an awful lot of winter pasture just to save feed grain base."

A controversial section of the program dealing with set-aside acres was temporarily delayed a year after a loud rumble from the midwest feed grain farmers.

Under the old farm program (Act of 1965) farmers were urged to take land out of feed grain production and to divert acres to soil conserving crops such as grass. If farmers harvest a crop from these diverted acres they lose government payment and price supports.

Under the Administration's new program farmers were asked to set aside acres (probably 20 percent of the feed grain base but the figure is yet to be announced) and take them out of production. If they set aside these acres along with conserving acres they would

be free to grow all the corn and other feed grains they want on remaining acres. The catch is that the set-aside acres must have been used to grow crops in one of the past three years. This virtually rules out land diverted from production from year-to-year under the previous program. The effect would be to force farmers to rotate acres set aside each year. This would have disrupted cropping plans and increased costs by making it necessary to plow up land already seeded to grass and established grass seedlings on land intended for feed grain crops.

H. H. Woolridge, in Cooper County, thinks the provision is "silly" and the delay should be made permanent. "I have been using 2 pounds of Atrazine per acre to keep the weeds and grass out of my corn for about 12 years. Grass will not grow on this ground. It does not make sense to plow up good grass and plant corn and then expect to establish a good cover of grass on these fields that have been in corn."

D. T. Weekley, who farms near Blackwater, said, "They are asking us to destroy what we have already done and to start over again."

**NOTHING TO FEAR FROM FBI**

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, last year the Congress passed the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 which imposed great new responsibilities on the FBI. These included new areas of combating organized crime and in investigating bombings at institutions receiving Federal assistance. Shortly after this act was passed, the Congress also approved a supplemental appropriation for the FBI to enable that agency to employ an additional 1,000 special agents to handle the new duties.

A great amount of misinformation was circulated about this increase of FBI manpower and the added responsibilities with respect to bombings. It was alleged the FBI was going to swamp college campuses around the country with its agents and take over the policing of student activities. Nothing could have been further from the truth.

Recently I came across an editorial in the Panama City, Fla., News Herald which speaks clearly to the charges that the FBI was going to be used to curtail freedom of speech on campuses. I think it is important to make this editorial comment a matter of record for the Congress and ask unanimous consent to include it in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**NOTHING TO FEAR FROM FBI**

Since its inception the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been and continues to be just what the title implies, an investigative arm of law enforcement. It is not a federal police force. Neither is it judge and jury for alleged criminal actions.

Alarmists, however, are crying again that the FBI plans to "saturate" college campuses with officers to curtail liberty and freedom of speech.

The whispering campaign against the FBI stems from President Nixon's provision for appointment of 1,000 additional agents in the fight against organized crime.

The Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 signed into law Oct. 1 specifically gives the FBI the responsibility for investigating bombings or bombing attempts on federal property or any institution receiving federal financial assistance.

The notion that such action presents a threat to the country is ridiculous.

As FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover observed, the FBI would be "more than pleased if it were never necessary to investigate a single bombing under the new act."

There's really nothing sinister and menacing about investigation acts of bombing and terrorism. They've almost doubled in number over 1969, and persons who worry about "repressive" law enforcement might better expand their energy in working to prevent these crimes.

**GIFTS OF DAVID LAWRENCE**

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the February 11 edition of the Washington Post includes an article on Mr. David Lawrence, by Hank Burchard, a Washington Post staff writer.

The article describes Mr. Lawrence's philanthropies, which have been generous and of great benefit to the people of northern Virginia.

Mr. Lawrence is one of the Nation's most distinguished journalists. His was the first newspaper column to be syndicated by wire.

He became president and editor of U.S. News in 1933 and since 1959 has been chairman of the board and editor of U.S. News & World Report.

More than 300 newspapers carry Mr. Lawrence's daily column.

At the age of 82, Mr. Lawrence continues to write his column and maintain his interest in world affairs. His long career is one of singular achievement.

David Lawrence is a great newspaperman, a great American, and a wonderful friend.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the Washington Post article "Gifts of David Lawrence" be included at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

**GIFTS OF DAVID LAWRENCE**

(By Hank Burchard)

David Lawrence came into this world with very little and wants to go out of it the same way, not that he's in any hurry.

Lawrence, 82, dean of American syndicated newspaper columnists (he invented the form in 1916), founder of his own news service and a flourishing weekly newsmagazine, friend and/or chastiser of Presidents from Taft to Nixon, respected spokesman for what might be called the Old Right, should be a wealthy man.

He isn't. He has given most of it away. Lawrence sold the news service, called the Bureau of National Affairs, to its employees in 1946 and did the same with his magazine, U.S. News & World Report, in 1962, at what associates called bargain prices.

The last of his major possessions, the magnificent Middlegate Farm near Centreville in Fairfax County, he gave to the people of the county in December, final title to pass when he dies.

The farm is 639.8 acres, two-tenths of an acre less than one square mile. It was given without strings, lock, stock and barrel, including houses (3), furnishings, mementos and all—every thing except the news teletype printer in the wash house, which is the property of the Associated Press.

The rolling, wooded acres are assessed at \$5 million, but the land is actually priceless, there being no other such piece of private property in the county.

He gave it the way he always does these things, the way he gave land for three Centreville churches, diffidently and at a distance. He gave the farm by sending a note

ENCLOSURE

let to Hon. Hruska

JCW jk 2-16-71 62-101641-59

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5525

1970

Telephone 333

- ☒ Director
- ☒ Mr. Tolson
- ☐ Mr. Sullivan
- ☐ Mr. Mohr
- ☐ Mr. Bishop
- ☐ Mr. Callahan
- ☐ Mr. Casper
- ☐ Mr. Conrad
- ☐ Mr. Felt
- ☐ Mr. Gale
- ☐ Mr. Rosen
- ☐ Mr. Tavel
- ☐ Mr. Walters
- ☐ Mr. Soyars
- ☐ Tele. Room
- ☐ Miss Holmes
- ☐ Miss Gandy
- ☐ Miss G
- ☐ Mr. Hy
- ☐ Mr. Creedon
- ☐ Mrs. Skillman
- ☐ Reading Room
- ☐ Mail Room
- ☐ Teletype Room
- ☐ Movement Unit
- ☐ Miss Weber
- ☐ Miss Eggers

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Bishop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Brennan, C.D.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Walters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Soyars	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*Huska specifically stated local authorities in Nebraska had been planned to meet*

See Me ☐ For appropriate action  
 Call Me ☐ For your information  
 Send File ☐ Note and Return ☒

*I feel this is source of Senator Huska's comment re Omaha.*

*J. P. Mohr* ☒

J. P. Mohr



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2-16-71

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:   
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT  
NEW YORK OFFICE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey JD \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

b6  
b7C

The Director on the afternoon of 2-12-71 furnished Inspector Bowers copies of an exchange of correspondence between him and  Editor of the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in October, 1960, and a newspaper article from the 10-9-60 issue of the Argus-Leader. The Editor requested the Director to identify "the most experienced members of Congress with knowledge of the communistic threat and legislative know-how to handle the situation in our National Legislature today." The Director, in his response, named two Senators and two Congressmen, including Senator Karl Mundt (R - S.D.). Then Congressman George McGovern (D - S.D.) was running against Mundt for the Senate and McGovern claimed the publicity resulting from the Director's letter actually caused McGovern's defeat.

b6  
b7C

ROMAN L. The Director instructed Bowers to furnish this information to Senator Hruska so that he would be aware of the personal grudge which McGovern has against the Director. The Director also instructed Bowers to inform Senator Hruska of the situation which arose on 2-12-71 wherein McGovern's office reported to the Secret Service that an object had shattered the Senator's windshield while he was driving down MacArthur Boulevard toward the Capitol on the morning of 2-11-71. The Director instructed that we should not become involved in the incident since it was reported first to the Secret Service but the Laboratory did conduct an examination of the windshield. The lab report indicated a rock or piece of asphalt type material apparently struck the windshield and broke it.

62-101641-  
NOT RECORDED  
Senator Hruska is out of the city; however, the foregoing information was discussed with his Press Assistant,  on 2-15-71.  stated he would bring this information to Senator Hruska's attention immediately upon his return to the city. Bowers is following this matter with Senator Hruska's office very closely.

b6  
b7C

15 MAR 1971  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Bishop  
1 - Mr. Callahan

1 - Mr. Dalbey  
1 - M. A. Jones  
1 - Mr. Bowers

DWB:kjs. (8)

RECOMMENDATION OVER  
FEB 17 1974  
CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-50466-33

PERS. REC. UNIT

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE:

b6  
b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

*MA* *DWB*

✓

*TEB*

*SD*

*DR*

April 16, 1971

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

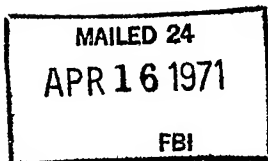
My dear Senator:

I have been advised of the generous comments  
you made on April 6th at the Nebraska Breakfast concerning  
my administration of the FBI. It was indeed thoughtful of  
you to think of me on that occasion and I thank you for your  
interest and support.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC 70



EX-114

62-101111-60

APR 20 1971

1 - Omaha - (detached)

NOTE: Senator Hruska is on the Special Correspondents List and is  
a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

JCW:djg (4)

61 APR 26 1971  
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JOSEPH E. THORNTON  
CHIEF DEPUTY

PATROL CAPTAIN

CHIEF CLERK

HEAD JAILER

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TAX DEPARTMENT

b6  
b7C



# Theodore J. Janing Douglas County Sheriff

505 COURT HOUSE • OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

April 7, 1971

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On Tuesday, April 6, 1971, the writer was in Washington, D. C., on business with L.E.A.A., and I attended the Nebraska Breakfast at the Capitol, at which time Senator Roman Hruska, Senator Carl Curtis, Representatives Charles Thone, David Martin and John Y. McCollister were present with a number of other Nebraskans.

I thought you would be interested to know how staunchly Senator Hruska defended you before this group of Nebraskans. He was particularly critical of [redacted] and his unfounded and baseless remarks. Senator Hruska spoke very warmly of you and commented most favorably concerning your work and the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

b6  
b7C

I thought you would be interested in knowing of his remarks and want to assure you that we here in Nebraska respect you, and hope that God gives you continued good health to carry your heavy responsibilities.

Very cordially,

*Joseph E. Thornton*  
JOSEPH E. THORNTON, CHIEF DEPUTY

JET/mg

*let to  
J. Janing  
4-16-71  
JCW:283*

*62-101641-68*

ENCLOSURE

April 16, 1971

62-101641-

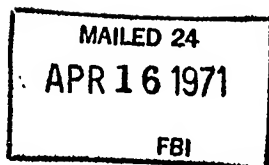
Mr. Joseph E. Thornton  
Chief Deputy  
Douglas County Sheriff's Office  
505 Court House  
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Dear Thornton:

Your thoughtful letter was received on  
April 13th and I thank you for advising me of Senator  
Hruska's remarks before the Nebraska Breakfast on  
April 6th. Your interest is appreciated and I am grate-  
ful for your kind sentiment.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover



1 - Omaha - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Mr. Thornton is a former Special Agent in Charge who EOD  
3-19-34 and retired 7-11-61. He is on the Special Correspondents List.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-37804-98

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Bronnan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JCW:nb (4)

50-101641-101

1 MAY 1971

56 MAY 5 1971 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REVBN

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten mark]



Theodore J. Janing Douglas County Sheriff

505 COURT HOUSE • OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Dalbey	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Walters	✓
Mr. Soyars	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

April 7, 1971

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On Tuesday, April 6, 1971, the writer was in Washington, D. C., on business with L.E.A.A., and I attended the Nebraska Breakfast at the Capitol, at which time Senator Roman Hruska, Senator Carl Curtis, Representatives Charles Thone, David Martin and John Y. McCollister were present with a number of other Nebraskans.

I thought you would be interested to know how staunchly Senator Hruska defended you before this group of Nebraskans. He was particularly critical of [redacted] and his unfounded and baseless remarks. Senator Hruska spoke very warmly of you and commented most favorably concerning your work and the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I thought you would be interested in knowing of his remarks and want to assure you that we here in Nebraska respect you, and hope that God gives you continued good health to carry your heavy responsibilities.

Very cordially,

*Joseph E. Thornton*  
JOSEPH E. THORNTON, CHIEF DEPUTY

JET/mg

5  
36  
EXP. PROC.  
30 APR 13 1971  
94-37804-98  
ORIGINAL FILED IN

*sol/ack*  
*4-16-71*  
*gaw:nb*

62-101641-

9 APR 13 1971

CORRESPONDENCE

APR 22 1971

May 13, 1971

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

It was certainly good of you to comment  
as you did on the floor yesterday.

I consider your comments a real tribute  
not only in recognition of my anniversary but also to the  
many men and women of the FBI whose services over  
the years have made this organization what it is today.  
It is most gratifying to all of us to know that we can  
count on your continuing support and you may be sure  
we value your friendship highly.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC-42

60-10164-61

EX-103

1 - Omaha

1 - Mr. Malmfeldt

1 - Mr. Jones

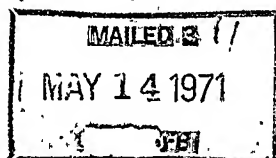
18 MAY 18 1971

NOTE: Senator Hruska (R-Nebraska) is on the Special Correspondents  
List.

ENCLOSURE

JH:ksf

(6)



5 MAY 1971

TELETYPE UNIT

- Tolson
- Sullivan
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Brennan, C.D.
- Callahan
- Casper
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Tavel
- Walters
- Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

ographic ship-building pro-  
gram ships are designated one  
of Hawaii and one for  
We are pressing to get addi-  
of this class, with the Navy  
School, in Monterey, high on  
priority list.  
seems that financial constraints  
the imagination of managers to  
to do things. Since arriving  
Oceanographer, I have found  
respond to several elements of  
the Navy's expanding require-  
ment for oceanographic support . . . in  
static financial resources. To  
solve them and their solutions, I have  
structure of my own staff orga-  
nized personnel and responsi-  
bility. We have a more vertical flow

is that fleet components with  
requirements must be ac-  
commodated, insofar as possible, with prompt  
action division. By our staff reor-  
ganization now can be staffed,  
assigned for accomplishment,  
planned, and results supplied to  
a more nearly vertical progres-

we reorganized within my staff to  
mainly interpretation of events in  
oceanographic communities, as  
naval operations which vitally  
own oceanographic efforts. The  
is demonstrating increased ac-  
tivity in their oceanog-  
ram, as well as in their build-up  
capabilities. Even though the  
oceanographic Program, specifically is  
gathering intelligence informa-  
tion to keep ourselves aware of the  
others are making. To illustrate,  
international oceanographic symposium  
in France recently, where we had  
excellent Navy survey ship KANE,  
we had the opportunity of visiting  
graphic ships of several western  
also were able to tour the large  
ship ACADEMAK VERNAD-  
sk. We were able to compare five  
ships representing various

the Navy is equipped to offer  
expertise in operational problems  
methods and technology to un-  
derstand the effects and the controls of en-  
vironmental pollution. For example, we have  
information concerning water cir-  
culation in the oceans of the world . . . the  
waves, bottom currents, vertical  
and bottom topography. Therefore, I  
established within my headquarters  
a new division that will func-  
tion as a point of contact for all such mat-  
ters. Environmental Quality Division  
is equipped to respond to information  
and to monitor the progress of our  
work within the Navy Oceanographic  
Program. We keep abreast of developments in  
environmental controls.  
that the Navy's role in na-  
tional security must remain strong, and our  
capabilities must be appreciably en-  
hanced to meet the requirements  
of our foreign policy. As we lessen  
our commitments overseas, more than ever  
we must move to the sea. In doing  
this, knowledge of the sea and of our  
environment must be vastly  
increased. We are to improve and employ  
our capabilities most effectively. For the  
oceanography is a prime source of  
intelligence.  
we have had cuts which took us  
down \$1 billion in fiscal year 70 down  
to \$7 billion in 71, with the help of people  
I predict we will go back up to  
\$10 billion dollars in next year's bud-  
get. I believe our Oceanography Pro-  
gram is in good shape. With your support, I  
am confident that we will be able to pro-

vide the nation and our changing Fleet with  
the oceanographic knowledge necessary to  
meet our rapidly increasing demands

In summary, then, probably I should say  
that we are making our oceanography program is  
progressing well. Our projects are coming  
along satisfactorily. We are developing a use-  
ful liaison with NOAA, and are maintaining  
our coordination with the other important  
Federal agencies and private institutions. My  
staff is being strengthened, both by reor-  
ganization and by some new people. We're  
taking a new and careful look at our inter-  
national cooperation opportunities, and a  
fresh and more efficient approach to our  
ocean ecology responsibilities and potential.  
In short, I feel we're capitalizing on the past  
and are awake to the tremendous future of  
oceanography . . . still to be fully recog-  
nized.

We are receptive to your ideas, and you  
as individuals or oceanography representa-  
tives always will be welcome in my headquar-  
ters.

Thank you all for having me today.

#### THE FBI—FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE AGAINST SUBVERSION

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, it has  
been a favorite pastime of a few people  
to belittle and tear down the traditional  
institutions and ideals of this country.

A few days ago, during one of the  
protest demonstrations in this Capital,  
the shout was heard far and wide:

Down with this country. Up with Ho Chi  
Minh.

The American flag was carried upside  
down in open procession. Vietcong flags  
were in evidence in many areas of the  
city. Obscene words were scrawled on the  
streets and the walls of public buildings.  
The Nation's respected leaders were re-  
viled, taunted, and jeered.

Extremists such as these would like  
nothing more than to destroy the in-  
stitutions of free government. There is  
nothing constructive in their objectives.  
They look upon themselves as having a  
mission to destroy.

It is no wonder the FBI is one of the  
institutions which are under constant  
attack by this minority. The FBI is the  
agency which has been most responsi-  
ble for maintaining our freedom from the  
attacks of internal subversive enemies.  
The FBI has been—and remains today—  
the first line of defense against the spy,  
the saboteur, and the subversive, whether  
he be left or right wing in orientation.

Nothing would please the Nation's  
handful of radical extremists more than  
to have the FBI completely eliminated or  
so crippled that it would no longer have  
the tools to gather the information which  
is so vital to the survival of America.

I make these comments, Mr. President,  
because May 10 was Mr. Hoover's 47th  
anniversary as Director of the FBI. It  
marked 47 years in which he and the  
FBI have stood steadfast as a focal point  
in the Nation's fight against communism  
and subversion. Few have done more to  
make America aware of the intrinsic  
tyranny of communism and the peril it  
presents to free nations. Whatever his  
many other accomplishments, this fact  
alone entitles Mr. Hoover to the ac-  
colades of a grateful Nation.

Our resident radicals know, as do all  
students of communism, that institutions  
in a democratic society can be under-

mined and subverted. They also know  
one of the most effective ways is to en-  
courage citizen distrust and lack of con-  
fidence in the institutions. In the  
FBI's case, the subversive technique is  
being attempted through allegations that  
the FBI is a "national police agency,"  
that it is the enemy of individual rights.

One might think from these accusa-  
tions that the FBI has thousands of  
agents tapping phone lines and trailing  
millions of law-abiding citizens, ready  
to pounce on them for the slightest  
triviality.

This minority wants citizens to distrust  
the FBI and refuse to furnish informa-  
tion. This, of course, would render the  
agency ineffective.

This is not the first time Mr. Hoover  
and the FBI have been under attack.  
Nor will it be the last.

I am confident Mr. Hoover and the  
FBI will continue to function effectively  
and properly to protect our Government  
and our people. On the occasion of his  
47th anniversary, I salute Mr. Hoover  
and his associates for a job well done.

#### GOVERNMENT-GUARANTEED LOAN TO LOCKHEED CORP.

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I ask  
unanimous consent that a statement and  
a program I have made concerning the  
administration's request for a \$250 mil-  
lion Government-guaranteed loan to aid  
Lockheed Corp. be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the state-  
ment was ordered to be printed in the  
Record, as follows:

According to the Treasury Department,  
legislation will be introduced tomorrow to  
empower the federal government to extend  
a \$250 million loan guarantee for the Lock-  
heed Aircraft Corporation. The announced  
purpose of the loan guarantee is to keep  
Lockheed from going bankrupt.

As a general rule, I do not believe the  
government should get involved when a  
private corporation runs into financial  
trouble. It is economically unwise, in my  
judgment, for government to frustrate the  
normal workings of the free enterprise sys-  
tem.

But there are extraordinary times when, I  
believe, the government should step in as a  
banker of last resort. The plight of Lockheed  
appears to call for such action.

According to the Treasury Department,  
some 24,000 people would be thrown out of  
work if Lockheed were to go under: 10,000  
Lockheed employees and another 14,000 who  
work for Lockheed's principal suppliers.

More than 13,000 of these people work in  
California, a state that already has 130,000  
aerospacemen out of work and an overall  
unemployment rate of 7.4 percent—one of  
the highest in a nation that is already suffer-  
ing from a higher unemployment rate than  
at any time in the past nine years.

Lockheed's bankruptcy could also hurt a  
number of small businessmen across the  
country. Lockheed has 35,000 subcontractors.  
The vast majority—25,000—are small crea-  
tors employing 500 or less people. Many of  
them might be in serious economic jeopardy  
if they were suddenly to lose Lockheed's  
business.

This development would be especially de-  
plorable at a time when the government is  
spending millions of dollars to retain job-  
less aerospace workers, and a time when  
we should be encouraging aerospace and de-  
fense industries to become less reliant on  
NASA and DOD by diversifying into civilian



June 24, 1971

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Many thanks for supporting our request  
for funds for the fiscal year 1972.

My associates and I are ever mindful  
of the cooperation and assistance you personally  
have given us over the years. It is gratifying to  
know of your continued confidence in our efforts.

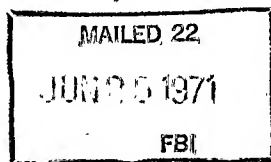
With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

DJG:gt  
-3

BY SPECIAL  
MESSENGER



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61 JUL 2 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX-114

REC-51

62-101641-62

19 JUN 28 1971

July 21, 1971

o/p.

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

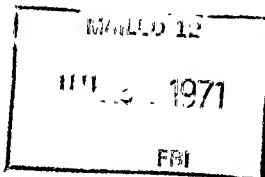
DF 3-1

My dear Senator:

I have read your remarks on the floor of the Senate as reported in the Congressional Record for July 19th and greatly appreciate your generous comments concerning my direction of the FBI. Your support of our work in connection with consideration being given appropriations for fiscal 1972 means a great deal to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



- 1 - Omaha  
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones - Enclosure (detached)

NOTE: Senator Hruska is on the Special Correspondents List and is a member of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee.

JBT:eib (4)

EX-108 REC-34

62-101641-63

15 JUL 23 1971

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

54 JUL 20 1971

(D) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

For the work of the FBI during this fiscal year the Department requested \$334,486,000. The House approved the full amount and the Senate Appropriations Committee has suggested no departure from this amount. These funds will bring FBI strength to 21,318 positions, which is an increase of 1,371 positions.

The Director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, gave the committee detailed testimony on the present activities of the Bureau and general information on some of the cases presently under investigation. He indicated that these funds will be used to increase FBI field strength and to give it greater capacity to handle its growing investigative workload, particularly in organized crime and violent-oriented group activities. Another area of attention this year will be the staffing of the FBI Academy at Quantico, Va.

As usual Mr. Hoover was most informative and responsive to the questions asked by the committee and this Senator, for one, feels that the work of this vital agency continues to be administered by a most capable and dedicated man.

In the testimony of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover before the House Appropriations Committee, we find, at page 74, an example of the language of the official Black Panther Party News, the Black Panther Party newspaper:

The official Black Panther Party newspaper, the Black Panther, with a weekly circulation of nearly 100,000 copies, continues to be the chief propaganda voice of the group. Articles and cartoons regularly characterize the Government and local law enforcement as "pigs" and calls for the overthrow of the Government and the killing of Government officials as well as police officers. The paper repeatedly urges its readers to "kill racist pig cops"; to throw a "nigger wrench" into the machinery of the Government; to form underground terrorist groups; and to "rise up and take the power out of the hands of the pig."

Threatening open warfare if the Constitution is not replaced, the Panthers in their original call for a new Constitutional Convention said: "For the salvation, liberation and freedom of our people, we will not hesitate to either kill or die!"

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD two other excerpts from the testimony of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in his testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, which illustrate this same point.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPTS OF TESTIMONY OF J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, MARCH 17, 1971

At a press conference held at Youth International Party headquarters in New York City on October 8, 1970, an announcement was made that a tape recording had been received from the Weatherman underground. The voice on the recording, reported to be that of Bernardine Dohrn, credited the Weatherman underground with the bombing of a police statue at Haymarket Square, Chicago, on October 5, 1970. The recording stated that the Haymarket Square bombing "begins a fall offensive of youth resistance that will spread from Santa Barbara to Boston, back to Kent and Kansas. Now we are everywhere and next week families and tribes will attack the enemy around the country." The recording warned "guard your planes, guard your colleges, guard your children, guard your doors." Since the release of this

recording, a number of bombings have occurred throughout the United States directed at colleges and military installations.

A pipe bomb exploded at the Bank of America office in New York City on July 27, 1970. Five minutes after the blast a male called the New York Daily News stating, "This is a Weatherman \* \* \* We have just bombed the Bank of America \* \* \* Tell John Mitchell that no matter what he does, we cannot be stopped."

Early on October 10, 1970, an explosion occurred in the Long Island City Courthouse, Queens, N.Y. Shortly before the explosion, a telephone call was received at the Long Island City jail and an unknown male stated: "This is the Weatherman calling. There is a bomb placed in the court building that will go off shortly. This is a retaliation for what happened during the week." The significance of the caller's retaliation statement is not known.

Page S 11421

Page S 11441

Excerpts from comments of Senator Roman Hruska on floor of Senate during discussion of appropriations for Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and related agencies. Reported in the Congressional Record for 7/19/71.

Letter to Hruska (sch)  
7/21/71  
IBT: cit

62-101641-63

ENCLOSURE

file  
JG

8-5-71

CODE

URGENT

CABLEGRAM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TO LEGATS LONDON  
PARIS  
BERN  
BONN

AUG 5 1971  
818PM AJP  
TELETYPE

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

SENATOR ROMAN HRUSKA (REPUBLICAN - NEBRASKA)

SENATOR HRUSKA, RANKING REPUBLICAN ON SENATE JUDICIARY  
COMMITTEE WHO IS VERY FRIENDLY TOWARD THE BUREAU, IS LEAVING  
WASHINGTON AT SEVEN FORTY FIVE P.M. ON AUGUST FIVE, ONE NINE  
SEVEN ONE, ON PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT ONE ZERO SIX TO ARRIVE IN  
LONDON AT SEVEN FORTY FIVE A.M. HE WILL REMAIN IN LONDON UNTIL  
AUGUST ELEVEN, ONE NINE SEVEN ONE, STAYING AT THE GROSVENOR  
HOUSE. FROM LONDON HE WILL VISIT BRUSSELS, HELSINKI, GENEVA,  
AND VIENNA BEFORE RETURNING TO UNITED STATES AUGUST TWENTY  
THREE, ONE NINE SEVEN ONE. SENATOR INDICATED HE WOULD LIKE TO  
VISIT INFORMALLY WITH FBI REPRESENTATIVES IN THESE AREAS IF TIME  
PERMITS AND YOUR IDENTITY WAS FURNISHED TO HIM. THE SENATOR

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE AND [REDACTED] WHO IS

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo dated 8-5-71 captioned, "Senator Roman Hruska (R-Neb.)."

- 1 - Mr. Mohr (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (detached)

- 1 - Mr. Bishop (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Brennan (detached)

- 1-M. A. Jones (detached)
- 1-D. W. Bowers (detached)
- 1-Foreign Liaison Desk  
(route through for review)

60AUB 331971

DWB:kjs (9)  
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TELETYPE UNIT

RECEIVED  
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

CABLEGRAM TO LONDON

PARIS

BERN

BONN

RE: SENATOR ROMAN HRUSKA

[REDACTED] TO JOHN EHRLICHMAN, ASSISTANT TO THE

PRESIDENT FOR DOMESTIC AFFAIRS. LIEUTENANT COLONEL [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, IS HIS ESCORT. SHOULD THE

SENATOR CONTACT YOU, EXTEND USUAL COURTESIES.

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b7C



August 20, 1971

REC-50

62-101641 66

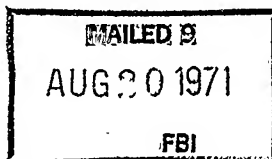
hvf (2)  
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EX-100

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

Mr. Minnich advised me of your visit with him in London and stated that he was deeply impressed by your kind remarks about this Bureau. My associates and I appreciate your thoughtfulness.



Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Special Coordination Unit - Enclosure

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones - Enclosure (detached)

1 - London (94-363)  
Reurlet 8/10/71.

NOTE: Senator Hruska is on the Special Correspondents List and is a member of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee.

JJH:jsr (5)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 8/10/71

FROM : *[Signature]* Legat, London (94-363) (RUC)

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN HRUSKA  
(REPUBLICAN - NEBRASKA)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

The Senator visited me on 8/9/71 for approximately fifteen minutes, during which time we discussed the police services in the United Kingdom, the Gaming Board and gambling casinos. Additionally, I was able to give the Senator general advice concerning the theater and places to eat in London as this was his first trip to London.

The Senator was most complimentary in his remarks concerning the Director, the FBI and FBI personnel. It is most obvious he is an ardent supporter and admirer of all three.

2 - Bureau  
1 - Foreign Liaison Desk  
1 - London  
JTM:vw  
(4)

REC-50

62-101041-66  
11 AUG 12 1971





December 3, 1971

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

Your remarks bringing to the attention of the Senate the necessity for an exception for the FBI from the provisions of Section 206(F) (1) of the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1971 are certainly appreciated. Your endeavors to prevent the development of a situation detrimental to this Bureau mean a great deal to my associates and me. Please accept our thanks for your support in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Omaha

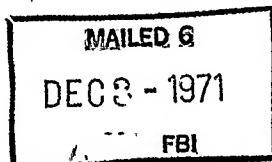
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones (detached)

NOTE: Senator Hruska is on the Special Correspondents

List.

JJH:mls (5)

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REC-30

16 DEC 7 1971

EX-117

61 DEC 10 1971  
ENCLOSURE

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of the Special Action Office and other appropriate officials.

In addition, a National Institute on Drug Abuse would be created within the National Institute of Mental Health as a vehicle to administer its drug programs. And, further, a National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse would be set up to make the relationship between our scientific community and drug programs more effective.

S. 2097 seeks an authorization of \$202 million—over the present and next 3 fiscal years—to accomplish the goals of the Special Action Office. An additional \$1.5 billion authorization is provided through fiscal 1976 for grants to State and public and private organizations for their drug abuse programs and activities.

Mr. President, S. 2097 is urgently needed—and needed now. I am confident that it will help us meet—and overcome—the devastating effects of drug abuse and its grave threat to our people and our society.

Mr. President, after S. 2097 was reported to the Senate, it came to my attention that possibly there should be an exemption for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from the provisions of section 206(f)(1) of the bill. That section presents some problems for law enforcement agencies, and I believe that some form of exemption should be made for agencies such as the FBI. But rather than delay passage of the bill—and I had intended to offer an amendment—I am willing to let this bill be passed in its present form and I am hopeful that appropriate language can and will be worked out on the House side. This matter can then be properly resolved in the subsequent conference on the bill.

I do believe this to be a serious matter, and request my colleagues who will be on the conference committee to give the matter their earnest attention.

Mr. HUGHES, Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, the chairman has discussed this matter with me, and our staffs have discussed it. We have worked on possibilities of acceptable language and an effort at compromise, and I believe, as the chairman does, that if it is possible to pass this bill today and it goes to the House of Representatives, and they make a change, in conference we can work out acceptable language which will be agreeable to everyone, and I am willing to work toward that goal in that fashion.

Mr. McCLELLAN, I thank the Senator, and I appreciate his yielding so that I was able to make my remarks at this time.

I ask unanimous consent that my remarks follow the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Iowa, and also those of the distinguished Senator from Connecticut. I requested to be allowed to make my statement at this time, because I cannot be present during further debate or discussion of this matter; I must go to a meeting of the Appropriations Committee. However, I did want to express my strong approval of S. 2097, and commend those who have worked so diligently to bring this product to the floor for action today.

Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. President, as one with a longstanding and deeply rooted

interest in the problems of drug abuse, I offer my sincere congratulations to the members of the Committees on Government Operations and Labor and Public Welfare for the important national service they have performed in reporting out S. 2097, the Drug Abuse Office, Control, and Treatment Act of 1971.

I take extreme personal satisfaction in the manner in which the Congress has responded in the last 2 years to the severe and growing drug abuse problem. Last year our labors produced the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, broadly hailed as one of the most sweeping legislative reforms ever to take place in the field of law enforcement. While it also contains provisions for education and rehabilitation, this act is primarily devoted to the difficult task of controlling dangerous substances and elimination of the illicit traffic in drugs of abuse.

With the enactment of the bill now before us, an event which I am sure will occur shortly, we will have completed the legislative cycle—at least for the immediate future. HEW Secretary Richardson aptly pointed out before the Government Operations Committee that the drug abuse problem is imbedded in the larger social issues which confront the Nation. Only with the resolution of these issues will we truly put to rest difficulties such as the one we deal with today.

As legislators we are seldom totally satisfied with bills on which we are required to pass judgment. So it is with S. 2097 and the reaction of this Senator to its provisions. It is a good bill, basically, and titles I through III are generally responsive to the President's statement of June 17, 1971. As for the remaining titles, I would have no quarrel with the need to further refine, expand, and coordinate the contribution of the Department of HEW to drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation.

Nevertheless, I do have some concerns. I do not intend to take the time to elaborate on every one of these, for the sum total of them is insufficient to make me do other than support S. 2097. This is a highly necessary bill, and its enactment will stand as a principal accomplishment of the 92d Congress.

One of my concerns, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, is the effect of this bill on law enforcement. It would be a backward step if we were to inadvertently take away with this bill some of what we accomplished last year in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act. I therefore had some initial reservations about sections 206 (c) and (d), which involve the Director of the Special Action Office in the drug classification process. A delicate equation was worked out last year for the classification and scheduling of dangerous substances, and an added ingredient could throw the system out of balance. Upon reflection, however, and with due regard for the overall role of the Director in the national drug abuse strategy, I am hopeful that the Director's participation by consultation will not prove objectionable.

I had a similar concern regarding subsection 202(a)(3)(D) of the bill, which gives the Director authority to evaluate

the performance and results of "other Federal drug abuse programs" over which he has no policy control. The following subsection (E) requires the Director to ask all drug abuse agencies to report to him or make studies as necessary to the bill. These provisions could, on their face, permit a Director so inclined to substantially involve himself in law enforcement activities of the Bureau of Customs and Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, for example.

I am considerably reassured by the language of the report by the Government Operations Committee in this regard, which reiterates that this authority only extends to law enforcement or international efforts as they directly affect policy areas within the jurisdiction of the Special Action Office. I believe this clarification is most valuable.

Another provision about which I have serious misgivings is contained in subsection 701(a). I appreciate the need for confidentiality of records, and would not quarrel with the principle. However, the last sentence in this section is to my mind an unnecessary restriction on possible prosecutions. To say that a patient or former patient can under no circumstances ever have anything in his records used against him—even under court order—goes too far. I believe this section and the entire bill would be better off with this last sentence deleted.

Finally, I can appreciate the FBI's concern, as reported by Senator McCLELLAN, over the impact of subsection 206(f)(1) on the Bureau. They appear to have a valid point, and I am hopeful an exception can be worked out.

I hope my remarks do not appear to represent the voice of discord in an otherwise harmonious effort. This is not intended. As I indicated at the outset, I fully support this bill as an important step forward. I recognize the effort and expertise that went into its preparation, and I am mindful of the unanimous vote of support provided by the members of both reporting committees. Nevertheless, I am hopeful my remarks will serve a useful purpose in recording the legislative history of S. 2097.

Mr. PERCY, Mr. President, it is with genuine satisfaction that I speak today on behalf of legislation that I introduced for the administration just 5 months ago to overcome the progressively worsening situation in this country involving pervasive use of illicit drugs and the crushing dependency that so many of our citizens endure as a result.

While it would be premature to say we have, in this legislation before us—the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1971 (S. 2097)—a cure-all for the problem, we most certainly have begun an auspicious undertaking which represents the best thinking of some of the most expert and enlightened people in the field.

The Federal Government, until recently, has not organized for a concerted drive against the factors which nurture the wholesale demand for drugs that gnaws at our society. Efforts to reduce drug demand have been appended, almost as an afterthought, to programs aimed at mental illness, poverty, and crime. Consequently, the focus of the

ENCLOSURE

62-101641-678/gamm

Let to the  
12-3-71  
JAN 1972

April 27, 1972

①  
Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20515

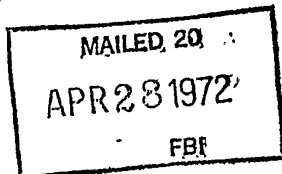
My dear Senator:

I thought you might be interested in the excellent article, "Strike Force Against Street Crime," by Mr. Richard R. Andersen, Chief of Police, Omaha, Nebraska, which begins on page three of the May, 1972, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Two advance copies are enclosed for your information. We are grateful for Chief Andersen's cooperation in making this manuscript available to the FBI, and we know that his presentation will be of interest to law enforcement personnel throughout the country.

The distribution of our magazine, without charge, to law enforcement members is one of the cooperative services of the FBI to upgrade and improve the standards of the profession.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOT RECORDED  
176 MAY 8 1972

16 MAY 1 1972

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Bishop

NOTE: Relations with Senator Hruska (R-Nebraska) have been cordial. This letter is in compliance with a suggestion approved in M. A. Jones to Bishop memo dated 12-18-67 that each month two copies of the Bulletin be sent to friendly Congressmen whose districts or states cover localities of by-line articles by authors in law enforcement.

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JHC:bhm (7)

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MAY 4 1972

March 31, 1972

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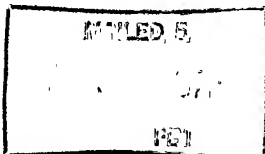
62-1077-68

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I am very pleased to invite you to address the members of the 89th Session of the FBI National Academy at their graduation exercises to be held June 7, 1972. This class consists of 100 law enforcement officers representing almost every one of the United States and several foreign countries. The exercises conclude 12 weeks of intensive study on law enforcement subjects, and they will be held in the Departmental Auditorium located on Constitution Avenue between 12th and 14th Streets, Northwest, beginning at 10:30 a.m. We anticipate an audience of 1,500.

If you can honor us on this occasion, I will be pleased to provide additional information about the National Academy. We will, of course, provide an escort to and from the exercises if you desire. I hope it will be possible for you to be with us on June 7, and I would appreciate being advised.



Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Bishop  
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

JVC:mkm

(5)

NOTE: Based on memo Casper to Mohr, 3/28/72, re: 89th Session, FBINA, Graduation Exercises, June 7, 1972, JVC:paj.

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60 JUN 8 1972  
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: March 28, 1972

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: 89TH SESSION, FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY  
GRADUATION EXERCISES  
JUNE 7, 1972

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend a proposed speaker, a Department representative to give out diplomas, and a minister to deliver the Invocation and Benediction at the graduation exercises of the 89th Session of the National Academy to be held at 10:30 a.m., Wednesday, June 7, 1972, in the Departmental Auditorium.

## PROPOSED SPEAKER

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senator

Mr. Hruska is a Republican Senator from Nebraska with whom we have had excellent relations. He was first elected to Congress in November, 1952, and to the United States Senate in November, 1954. He has been re-elected three times, the latest being November 3, 1970, for a six-year term. He is a member of the Appropriations Committee and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and is considered a fine friend of law enforcement.

## DEPARTMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE TO GIVE OUT DIPLOMAS

Honorable Louis Patrick Gray III  
Assistant Attorney General

Mr. Gray is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and a graduate of the United States Naval Academy in 1940. He received his law degree from the George Washington University Law School in 1949, and retired from the Navy in 1960. He was affiliated with a law firm in New London, Connecticut,

- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Dalbey
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

JVC:paj  
(5)

Let. to Hruska, 3/31/72

3/31/72  
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MEMORANDUM CASPER TO MOHR  
RE: 89TH SESSION, FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY  
GRADUATION EXERCISES  
JUNE 7, 1972

from 1961 until his appointment as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division in 1970. Mr. Gray had worked in behalf of President Nixon during the 1960 Presidential campaign and he served from January, 1969, to January, 1970, as an Executive Assistant to Robert H. Finch, former Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He has been nominated to serve as the Deputy Attorney General which appointment is pending Senatorial approval.

PROPOSED MINISTER FOR INVOCATION AND BENEDICTION

Dr. George R. Davis  
The National City Christian Church  
Thomas Circle  
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Davis has been minister of the National City Christian Church since July, 1961. He is a staunch supporter of law enforcement and a great admirer of the Director and the FBI. He delivered the sermon at the 15th Annual Interdenominational FBI Vesper Service at his church on May 26, 1968. He has delivered the invocation and benediction at three previous National Academy graduation exercises, the latest being the 87th Session on June 30, 1971.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Honorable Roman L. Hruska, United States Senator from Nebraska, be invited to speak at graduation exercises of the FBI National Academy on June 7, 1972.

2. That Honorable Louis Patrick Gray III, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, U. S. Department of Justice, be invited to give out the diplomas.

CONTINUED - OVER

MEMORANDUM CASPER TO MOHR  
RE: 89TH SESSION, FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY  
GRADUATION EXERCISES  
JUNE 7, 1972

3. That Dr. George R. Davis, The National City  
Christian Church, Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C., be  
invited to handle the Invocation and Benediction.



GK.  
H



4. If approved, appropriate letters of invitation  
will be sent.



V.



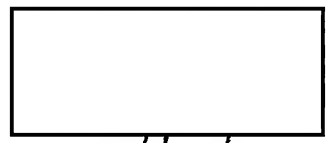
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✓ PER  
 Mr. Tolson ✓  
 Mr. Felt ✓  
 Mr. Campbell ✓  
 Mr. Rosen ✓  
 Mr. Mohr ✓  
 Mr. Bishop ✓  
 Mr. Miller, E.S. ✓  
 Mr. Callahan ✓  
 Mr. Casper ✓  
 Mr. Conrad ✓  
 Mr. Dalbey ✓  
 Mr. Cleveland ✓  
 Mr. Ponder ✓  
 Mr. Bates ✓  
 Mr. Waikart ✓  
 Mr. Walters ✓  
 Mr. Soyars ✓  
 Tele Room ✓  
 Miss Holmes ✓  
 Miss Gandy ✓

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*m Jones*

*f*

**EX-114**

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**COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON**

**3 APR 26 1972**

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ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
UNITED STATES SENATE

April 10, 1972

9

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

5-1  
J.E.H.

Dear Mr. Director:

Your invitation that I address the FBI  
National Academy graduation exercises on June 7,  
I consider a fine compliment and a deep honor. I  
am happy to accept.

Additional information about the National  
Academy would be appreciated. Also, any suggestions  
from you or your staff as to the thrust or the  
treatment of remarks which I can suitably make on  
that very splendid occasion.

I am looking forward to being there.

Sincerely yours,

*Roman L. Hruska*  
Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senator  
Nebraska (R)  
Roman Hruska

RLH:mp

~~EXP. PROC.~~

APR 12 1972

35

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 4/18/72

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA (R-NEB.)  
GRADUATION SPEAKER, 89TH SESSION,  
FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY  
6/7/72

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Campbell \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Ponder \_\_\_\_\_  
Bates \_\_\_\_\_  
Waikart \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ b6  
Room \_\_\_\_\_ b7C

By letter of 4/10/72, which is attached, Senator Hruska accepted the Director's invitation to address graduation exercises of the 89th Session of the FBI National Academy. In the same letter, he requested information concerning the National Academy, and also any suggestions as to the content of his remarks.

Pamphlets and reprint material concerning the National Academy, the press release concerning the opening of the 89th Session, and the 1971 Annual Report have been selected for Senator Hruska's use. In addition, it is felt the addresses of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger (88th Session) and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell (87th Session) should be furnished to him. This material can be given personally to Senator Hruska by Inspector Bowers.

Concerning suggestions as to Senator Hruska's remarks, while it would be timely to do so, it is felt that we do not want to emphasize the new Academy at Quantico in a speech to National Academy men who did not have the opportunity to utilize these facilities. Therefore, inasmuch as Senator Hruska played a major role in passage of the Omnibus Crime Bill of 1968, it is believed that some comments by Senator Hruska concerning his part in this bill, and his views on law enforcement in general, would be appropriate.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That Inspector Bowers deliver the attached material concerning the National Academy to Senator Hruska, and at the same time suggest that his remarks at National Academy graduation might pertain to his efforts in connection with the Omnibus Crime Bill and his general views on law enforcement today.

Enclosures (7)

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Casper

51 JUN 8 1972

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June 6, 1972

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hruska:

It was indeed thoughtful of you to insert my speech, "Challenges We Face Together," into the Congressional Record of June 1st. I thank you for bringing it to the attention of the Senate and hope my endeavors continue to merit your confidence. B

Sincerely yours,

L. Patrick Gray III

L. Patrick Gray, III  
Acting Director

1 - Omaha

1 - Administrative Review Unit - Enclosure (detached)

NOTE: Relations with Senator Hruska (R-Nebraska) have been cordial.

JJH:bmv (5)

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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_  
Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

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TELETYPE UNIT ☐

31 JUN 14 1972

"None at all."

He said that the three terrorists were instructed to open fire not on the passengers of the Air France airliner which brought them to Tel Aviv, but on those disembarking from an El Al flight due to arrive 10 minutes later, as well as their friends and relatives waiting to welcome them.

"We were sure that 90 to 95 per cent of the people in the airport at the time the operation was due to take place would be Israelis or people of direct loyalty to Israel," he said.

"Our purpose was to kill as many people as possible at the airport, Israelis, of course, but anyone else who was there."

"There is a war going on in Palestine. People should know that. Why don't they go to Saigon?"

(This article was compiled from dispatches by the Tokyo bureau of The Washington Post, David Hirst, Beirut correspondent of The Manchester Guardian and news agencies.)

#### ADDRESS BY PATRICK L. GRAY III, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE FBI

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, last week the Acting Director of the FBI, Patrick L. Gray III, gave an excellent address at the fourth annual crime control conference of the Governor of Mississippi. This was Mr. Gray's first speech outside Washington since he succeeded the late J. Edgar Hoover.

While paying tribute to Mr. Hoover for bequeathing to the American people "an investigative agency free of scandal or corruption, sound in principle and organization, and thoroughly dedicated to prompt, efficient, and impartial service," Mr. Gray indicated that he intended to "build on the sturdy foundation created by Mr. Hoover and the dedicated men and women of the FBI."

Pledging to oppose "any proposal which might contain seeds for the possible growth of a national police force," Mr. Gray promised continued close cooperation with State and local law enforcement agencies to insure that all citizens will receive the most effective criminal investigative services possible.

Because I believe this very eloquent and impressive speech should be read by all Senators, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

#### CHALLENGES WE FACE TOGETHER

(By the Honorable L. Patrick Gray III)

The past three weeks have been the most interesting and enlightening of my career. They have provided me a unique insight into the talent, energy, and insight with which J. Edgar Hoover directed the FBI for nearly 48 years.

His legacy to us is an investigative agency free of scandal or corruption, sound in principle and organization, and thoroughly dedicated to prompt, efficient, and impartial service to the American people.

The challenge confronting my FBI associates and me is great—great in terms of its magnitude and complexity, and greater still in terms of opportunity. We can render no higher honor to Mr. Hoover, or render no greater service to the American people, than to continue to build on the sturdy foundation created by Mr. Hoover and the dedicated men and women of the FBI.

To borrow words of Shakespeare, "What is past is prologue."

Nothing is more certain in life than the inevitability of change.

To keep pace with steadily advancing technology and constantly shifting trends in crime, the months and years ahead undoubtedly will present many challenges to the FBI's procedures and techniques—but there will be no change in the deep respect for civil liberties, the strict conformity with due process, and the adherence to other fundamental principles that have characterized the FBI's performance of duty over the years.

To those of you who represent law enforcement agencies, let me reaffirm some of the principles I have in mind.

First, on the matter of jurisdiction, the FBI must—and will—continue to show full respect for the sovereignty of state and local authorities.

The FBI and the American people look upon America's state and local peace officers—numbering nearly 400,000 strong—as the Nation's principal defense against crime. It was Woodrow Wilson who warned of "the paralysis which has sooner or later fallen upon every people who have looked to their central government to patronize and nurture them." I share those views.

Occasionally there have arisen proposals to vest in the FBI responsibilities which would seem to conflict with those of state and local authorities. Such proposals raised fears that a national police force was on the horizon.

I am unalterably opposed to any proposal which might contain seeds for possible growth of a national police force. So was Mr. Hoover. As long as I am head of the FBI, the FBI will not take the first small step which might lead to the formation of a national police force.

Second, the FBI must—and will—continue to render to other law enforcement agencies the assistance requested, consistent with America's constitutional framework and within the limitations placed on our authority by the Congress, the elected representatives of the people of the United States.

The FBI is totally committed to serve all the people of the United States, and we will discharge the trust and responsibilities placed in our hands. One of the most effective ways of accomplishing this is through full and complete cooperation with you in meeting the criminal challenge to the well being of our society.

During the early 1960's a tidal wave of crime began to mount across the United States.

As a Nation, we, the people of the United States, entered the 1970's determined to reverse the malignant growth of the criminal invasion.

The Federal Government moved quickly to develop new tools and to use existing tools provided by the Congress of the United States.

Prominent among the new tools furnished us is the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, which provides much greater witness protection and immunity than before and has expanded the FBI's jurisdiction in cases involving major gambling operations and the infiltration of legitimate businesses by racketeers.

We have been using the previously existing tools against professional hoodlums and racketeers with highly telling effect including court-approved wiretaps, an invaluable technique authorized by Congress in 1968 and first used in 1969.

I want to emphasize that in this tightly limited and controlled use of electronic equipment, the FBI conforms strictly with a law which has the sanction not only of Congress, but of our courts. This technique is employed only with the approval of the Attorney General and with the specific authority and order, in each instance, of a Federal court.

FBI electronic surveillances are instituted maintained in a manner designed to afford the fullest protection of individual liberties, while, at the same time, upholding society's right to protect itself against the ravage of organized crime.

The fundamental right of any society is to preserve itself and to maintain its government as a functioning and effective entity. This concept is basic to American law.

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, a noted civil libertarian, observed in a decision handed down 31 years ago:

"Civil liberties, as guaranteed by the Constitution, imply the existence of an organized society maintaining public order without which liberty itself would be lost in the excesses of unrestrained abuses . . ."

During 1971, electronic surveillances which were authorized by Federal courts led to the arrest of 1,120 leading and supportive vice and racketeering figures by FBI agents. Most of these arrests were made under the illegal gambling provisions of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970.

Several arrests involved police officers. As you may know, the Act specifically covers police corruption, as well as bribery of other state or local officials, in connection with prohibited gambling operations.

You also are aware that illegal gambling generates the organized crime bankroll used to finance other rapacious activities such as drug trafficking, loan sharking and the like. The investment capital of organized crime flows from illegal gambling.

I believe that the record reveals that electronic surveillance conducted in accordance with law has proven to be a most successful weapon in the battle our society is waging against organized crime. We must not lose that weapon.

There remain, however, other areas for legal reform—reforms to combat crime while preserving individual rights. Something is wrong with a criminal justice process which seems not to deter or to rehabilitate.

An FBI special study launched nearly 10 years ago and continuing to this day shows that more than two-thirds of the persons arrested on Federal charges in 1970 were repeaters. The average time span between their first and latest arrests was five years and five months, and they had been arrested an average of four times each in this period.

Another study of some 16,000 offenders released to the community in 1965 showed that 63 percent of them had been rearrested within four years. Fifty-six percent of those released on probation and 61 percent of those released on parole were rearrested in this four-year period. The younger the age group at time of release, the higher the rate of rearrest proved to be.

Figures such as these clearly illustrate that far more is involved in stemming the crime problem than successful investigation and arrest. The offender must be given valid cause to believe that he will be dealt with fairly, yet realistically and effectively, by all whom he encounters along the paths of our criminal justice process.

Addressing the American Bar Association last summer, the then Attorney General John Mitchell spoke of the growing abuse of the criminal process and warned of "the Hydra of excess proceduralisms, archaic formalisms, pretrial motions, post-trial motions, appeals, postponements, continuances, collateral attacks, which can have the effect of dragging justice to death and stealing the very life out of the law."

"We face in the United States a situation," Mr. Mitchell continued, "where the discovery of guilt or innocence as a function of the courts is in danger of drowning in a sea of legalisms."

That "sea," I might add, abounds with extremely cunning sharks. I refer, for example, to the "continuance experts" who seek postponement after postponement, and

ENCLOSURE

invoke delay after delay, while the case grows old, witnesses waver or become unavailable, and the accused walks the streets on personal recognizance or penny ante bail.

In discussing this very problem, a newspaper in your state capital editorialized in 1968, "One of the greatest causes of increasing violence in Mississippi is that so many offenders are certain their trials can be delayed indefinitely—and that if and when they are brought to trial, they can somehow escape punishment."

I refer also to the "court shoppers" such as the attorney who was quoted in a Washington newspaper this year as saying he could "plead to anything" before one particular judge "and know that my may will walk out of the courtroom on probation."

And I refer to the "plea bargainers" whose success in arranging reduced charges prompted a veteran jurist to complain, "I personally have had a murder case prosecuted before me as simple assault. And a rape case was recently prosecuted as assault and destroying property, to wit, the undergarments."

The breakdown of our courts may ensure the rupture of our social fabric and guarantee that might will be right. No American would then be free, nor would liberty survive. That is why we can neither condone nor ignore the antics of that peculiar breed of officer of the court who deliberately obstructs the orderly processes of justice, browbeats judges, and treats the courtroom as a theater of war.

On repeated occasions Chief Justice Warren Burger has warned of the heavy damage being done to our legal system by these exhibitionists.

Addressing the American Law Institute in Washington last May, the Chief Justice noted the encroachment of "Incivility" in the courtroom. "All too often," he observed, "overzealous advocates seem to think the zeal and effectiveness of a lawyer depend on how thoroughly he can disrupt the proceedings or how loud he can shout or how close he can come to insulting all those he encounters—including the judges."

The out-of-court conduct of most of these attorneys has been no less scandalous. They exploit misunderstanding; they encourage confrontation; they appeal to those who place rule by mob above rule by law.

One of the legally trained agitators to whom I refer has been quoted as telling a street audience in our Nation's Capital last September, "I have come out of a prison yard . . . where I was privileged to meet, yes, convicted murderers, child molesters, holdup artists, second-story men, and they were the finest and most decent men I had ever met."

Is it any wonder that disrespect for law, contempt for authority and distorted values prevail among those to whom this activist directs his strongest appeal? They are the tarnished legions from whose ranks have come the makers of Molotov cocktails and dynamite bombs, the destroyers of Government records, the desecrators of our flag, who resort to violence in futile attempts to achieve that which they cannot gain by the ballot.

Persons who pursue this philosophy comprise a militant assault force against the American way of life. They demand rights for themselves but utterly disregard the rights of others. They use their freedom of speech to shout down and deny freedom of speech to those who may hold opposing views.

I believe that peaceful debate, dissent, and assembly are vital life signs of our Republic. They are unalienable rights of the American citizen long protected by the Bill of Rights. Violent conduct in the exercise of these rights, however, is not protected by the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, or the Court decisions. Our Constitution is not a suicide pact.

Under Executive Directives and laws of Congress, the FBI will continue to investigate acts by individuals and organizations that threaten the security of the Nation and the rights and freedoms of American citizens. This is an area which I expect to draw the heaviest salvos of protest and complaint because those who would alter drastically our form of Government must—and will—remain vehemently opposed to the work of the FBI in behalf of all the American people.

Appearing before a Subcommittee of Congress just 12 weeks ago, Director Hoover expressed the philosophy which he had developed during a lifetime of service to the American people in these words:

"You are honored by your friends, and you are distinguished by your enemies."

By every definition of the word, his was a most distinguished career. Those of us who carry on his work—the work of the FBI—will strive to merit the confidence and support of those who honored him, that vast majority of Americans who are law-abiding citizens of these United States.

### THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY TO MOSCOW

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, the President's journey to Moscow clearly is a major step forward in achieving peaceful and mutually beneficial relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. It constitutes, as well, a significant contribution toward assuring peace throughout the entire world.

Among the major accords signed during the summit talks, none matches, of course, the primacy and uniqueness of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. There is no doubt in my mind that this represents a vital move toward controlling the nuclear arms race, which has been spiralling ever upward. The arms race, if permitted to continue unchecked, would go on draining off the precious, and, in many cases irreplaceable, resources which both of our nations urgently need to solve critical domestic problems. We all know this.

The ABM portion of the treaty will be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent. It will certainly receive the careful scrutiny, not only of the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which I am a member, but of this entire Chamber, as well. I am confident that the SALT treaty will emerge from this Senate scrutiny and public debate, recognized as the most significant step we have taken for peace since the ending of World War II.

The public debate has already begun and as a contribution to the record being compiled for the final weighing by the Senate of the SALT agreement, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the remarks made by Senator HENRY M. JACKSON and myself during the course of the Today Show, of the NBC-TV network, on May 31, 1972.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENATORS PERCY AND JACKSON

FRANK MCGEE. Five days ago President Nixon and Soviet leaders reached an agreement on the long-pending nuclear arms control package. The agreement would limit the number of long-range offensive missiles, ICBM's, both land-based and submarine-

launched, as well as antiballistic missiles, ABM's, at the levels now in operation or under construction.

Now, how does the Senate feel about this? One of them is a treaty and will require Senate ratification.

For the pros and cons of the Senate ratification, we switch now to Washington and there Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, believes this is the proper course to follow; Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, has some serious reservations about the agreement. With them is Today Washington Editor Bill Monroe.

Gentlemen.

BILL MONROE. Good morning, Frank. Senator Jackson, before we get in the pros and cons, why don't you tell us just briefly what is in the section of this arms control package that includes the treaty on defensive missiles or ABM's.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON. Well, Bill, it permits both sides to have an ABM system around their respective capitals. It permits both sides to have a system, an ABM system, in defense of one area of their missiles. It would mean, of course, a dismantling of one of our sites, at Malmstrom in Montana, which is now under way. In my judgment, it's a useless system.

MONROE. Senator Percy, before we get in the pros and cons, why don't you tell us as briefly what is in the executive agreement that would run for five years covering offensive missiles.

Senator CHARLES H. PERCY. Very wisely, the President refused to enter into an ABM agreement until we have a limitation and agreement on offensive weapon systems. Essentially, what this does is freeze both sides at the present level of ICBM's and submarine-launched missile systems. And if they're to increase the submarine-launched system, they must then give up certain of the ICBM's that they now have.

So it's a freeze. And inasmuch as they were in a very heavy construction program, 250 ICBM's a year, 128 submarine-launched missiles, and we were not in any construction program, this of course gave us a decided advantage.

Senator JACKSON. Well, what I . . .

MONROE. Let's get further into the pros and cons. Taking the whole package, the treaty on defensive missiles, ABM's, and the agreement on offensive missiles, what's good and what's bad about the whole package? Senator Jackson?

Senator JACKSON. Well, Bill, first of all, there's no freeze. They're giving up what we call the SS7's and 8's, their outdated missiles that they were going to phase out that we phased out years ago, the Titans and the Thors and the Jupiters. And I would point out that the end-result here is no freeze at all, because they can go ahead with MIRV's. It will be possible for them to have 84 submarines to our maximum of 44 submarines. They'll have 1,016 missiles on their subs to our little over 700. I would point out that they will have an overall advantage, a very large one, on land-based systems. They get 1,618 maximum to our 1,000. I would point out that they will have the ability to upgrade these systems. And finally I would point out, because the press has been misled—we had—on the front page of the New York Times they had a story showing that the subs would be the same as the United States, that is, the Polaris type, but there's another factor: there have been some secret understandings with the Soviets that have not yet come out, and frankly I can't pass on this treaty until they make public all aspects of the treaty and the secret part may be quite substantial.

MONROE. Senator Percy.

Senator PERCY. What's really happened—you can always, as two horse traders, argue who got the best of the trade. But I think what's really happened is that we have reached a point where we can now say we

June 7, 1972

PERSONAL

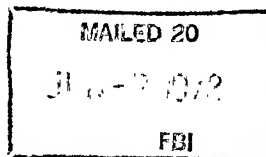
Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Senator Hruska:

It was indeed our pleasure to have you address the members of the graduating class, their families and friends at graduation exercises held this morning for the 89th Session of the FBI National Academy. Your remarks should certainly serve as an inspiration to the members of this class as they return to their own departments better prepared to handle their assignments. I feel it is most important that they know they have the support of men such as you.

Please accept my sincere thanks for participating in the ceremony today. Under separate cover I will be happy to send you copies of photographs made during and after the exercises.

Sincerely yours,



L. Patrick Gray, III  
ST-114 REC-37  
L. Patrick Gray, III  
Acting Director

JUN 8 1972

- 1 - Mr. Bishop (Detached)  
1 - M. A. Jones (Detached)

JVC:csg  
(5)

NOTE: Based on memo Casper to Mohr, 5/31/72, re "FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY, 89TH SESSION, GRADUATION EXERCISES, JUNE 7, 1972, PROPOSED LETTERS TO MEMBERS OF THE PLATFORM PARTY," JVC:csg.

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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_  
Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

Memo: Jones to Bishop

7-25-72

X Gray's Luncheon 7-28-72

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Senator Roman L. Hruska (R-Nebraska) - Senator Hruska attended the University of Omaha, the University of Chicago Law School, and received an LL.B. degree from Creighton University, College of Law in 1929. He was elected to U. S. Congress in November, 1952, and was elected to U. S. Senate in November, 1954. Senator Hruska serves on the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Judiciary. Our relations with him have been excellent.

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July 31, 1972

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hruska:

I thought you might like to have an advance copy of the August, 1972, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. It has, beginning on page three, excerpts from your splendid remarks given at the graduation exercises of the 89th Session of the FBI National Academy. You may be certain that the graduates, my colleagues, and I are most appreciative of your participation on this significant occasion.

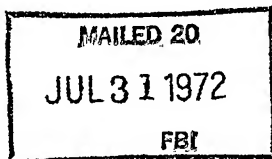
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Sincerely yours,

L. Patrick Gray III

L. Patrick Gray, III  
Acting Director

19 JUL 31 1972



Enclosure

NOTE: We have had cordial relations with Senator Hruska (R-Nebraska).

- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
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September 1, 1972

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hruska:

I am enclosing for your information a statement setting forth the unfortunate position this Bureau must take in light of the language inserted by the Senate in H.R. 14989 containing this Bureau's appropriation request for the Fiscal Year 1973 and which is presently pending meeting of conferees of the House and Senate.

This language deals with this Bureau's authority to process non-Federal applicant fingerprints for employment and licensing purposes. The attachment sets forth the reasons this Bureau will be unable to continue this service in light of the restrictive nature of the amendment language and the ruling of the Department that we are bound thereby.

The attachment indicates that fingerprint contributors are being advised that this program is being discontinued effective September 1, 1972. However, this notification has not gone forward as I wanted to bring this development to your attention prior to such advice going forward to our contributors.

I appreciate the cooperation and efforts you have extended in connection with this vital service and hope that something might be worked out at an early date which will permit the resumption thereof.

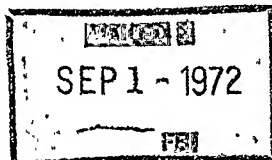
Sincerely,

L. Patrick Gray III

L. Patrick Gray, III  
Acting Director

Based on memo N. P. Callahan to Mr. Felt, 8-30-72, captioned "Discontinuance of Non-Federal Applicant Fingerprint Program", NPC/LMW:gms

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Enclosure

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October 18, 1972

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Hruska:

I want to express my sincere appreciation for your support of the FBI's fiscal year 1973 appropriation request and your efforts in obtaining final passage of the Appropriations Bill containing the requested funds.

All of us at the FBI are grateful for your continued interest and support of our efforts.

Sincerely,  
Pat Gray

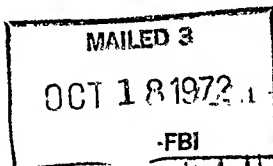
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BY SPECIAL  
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Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

February 22, 1973

Honorable Roman L. Braska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Braska:

This is just a brief note to express my deepest appreciation for your most generous remarks set forth in yesterday's Congressional Record and your kindness in having printed therein two of my addresses. Also, I want you to know how grateful I am for your courtesy in arranging your schedule so that I might see you in your office yesterday. Thank you so much.

Sincerely,

Pat

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- 1 - Congressional Services Office - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Baker - Enclosure

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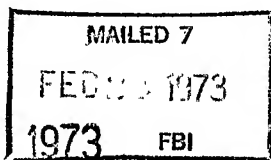
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in Southeast Asia has won accolades from throughout this Nation and around the world.

One of the most eloquent statements on the President's announcement of a ceasefire agreement in Vietnam came from Mayor Kyle C. Testerman of Knoxville, Tenn. I ask unanimous consent that Mayor Testerman's statement be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF MAYOR KYLE C. TESTERMAN

This is indeed a momentous occasion in the annals of diplomacy.

President Nixon has achieved the dream of our time . . . peace in our time. Let us unite in our hope for a lasting settlement to this devastating conflict. Let our prayers reflect the wish of all sane men—that our children never endure another such internecine struggle.

To paraphrase the words of one of the geniuses of our age: those who ignore the lessons of history are doomed to repeat the mistakes of history. I hope that we have been wise enough to have learned our lesson well.

If we have done this, then all will not have been for naught, and the tireless efforts of President Nixon will produce the generation of peace for all men he has so earnestly sought.

Together with this generation of peace, President Nixon is generating a strengthened trust for America around the world. He has accomplished the seemingly impossible task of bringing an end to a nightmare in a way that will redeem the sacrifices that have been made, not insult them; in a way in which our Nation can achieve a just and lasting peace both at home and with all nations.

I know I speak for all Knoxvilleans when I say: "Mr. President, thank you. Our Long Day's Journey Into Night is over."

THE NOMINATION OF L. PATRICK GRAY TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, on Saturday, February 17, 1973, President Nixon made what I consider one of his more important appointments—in fact he is the first President ever to have the opportunity to appoint a Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The President's choice for this most important position, this job with such awesome responsibilities, is L. Patrick Gray III. The choice was not unexpected. After all, Pat Gray is the only man alive with any experience for the job—he has been running the FBI as its Acting Director for almost 10 months.

It is my good fortune to have known Pat Gray officially for over 2 years. He served as head of the Civil Division in the Department of Justice commencing in December 1970. In February 1972 he was designated Acting Deputy Attorney General, performing the duties of that post in addition to those duties of the Civil Division until in May 1972 when he was appointed as Acting Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Some months before the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover passed away, I had accepted a nomination which I received from him to address the spring graduating class of the FBI National Academy. That event took place on June 7, 1972, about a month after Mr. Hoover died.

Pat Gray presided over the graduation ceremonies on that occasion. The loss which the men and the women of the FBI and the members of the graduating class felt on the death of Mr. Hoover was still very much apparent. It was an occasion I will always remember.

Pat Gray impressed me very much as he presided over those ceremonies. He has impressed me very much since that time, also, by the fashion by which he has discharged the duties of Acting Director. His record likewise as head of the Civil Division of the Department of Justice showed him to be of high professional attainment and skill.

In my opinion, he is a man of substance, a man of feeling, a man of determination, and most of all a man of dedication to principles, the principles which are the cornerstone of the FBI's greatness.

It is not my intention today to praise Pat Gray or to defend him from his critics, and he has some. What man who follows a J. Edgar Hoover would not have some critics? In fact, what man can take on any important position in law enforcement without drawing some criticism. Any who did not would be highly suspect.

For the first time in history this body will have a say in selecting the man who will run the FBI. That is an important task, one which we must not take lightly. Nor should we be inclined to make snap decisions and close our minds before the facts are known. There has been much information circulated about Pat Gray and how he has run the FBI for almost 10 months. Some of it I frankly do not believe, and I look forward with great expectations to the opportunity of helping establish the facts as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

We will get the facts and report them to this body in due course so that a just and proper decision can be made. In the meantime, I ask that all Senators keep an open mind and avoid being swayed in their judgment by rumors and false reports.

Two days before Pat Gray was named by President Nixon to be Director of the FBI, Pat Gray, the Acting Director of the FBI spoke before the Eighteenth Student Conference on National Affairs at Texas A. & M. University, College Station, Tex., on "The FBI in a Free Society." His words give a good insight into how this man views the outstanding agency he has been running for almost 10 months. I think this speech is a good starting point for all of us to begin making our decision on whether or not we want Pat Gray to be the next Director of the FBI, so I ask that it be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, another address delivered by Mr. Gray was on May 17, 1972, before the Thomas More Society of Washington, D.C. It was only a short time in days after President Nixon had designated him as Acting Director.

This speech is significant, Mr. President, because in it Mr. Gray undertook to state some of the principles by which he

was guided and of which he was possessed in the field of government and in the field of citizenship. The philosophy he states there at the inception of his work with the FBI was a spontaneous recitation uttered at a time when the solemnity of the new status assumed was still quite new.

His remarks are worthy of consideration in this context. I ask unanimous consent that the text of this speech also be inserted in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

EXHIBIT 1

THE FBI IN A FREE SOCIETY

(An address by the Honorable L. Patrick Gray III, Acting Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, February 15, 1973.)

May I congratulate SCNA 18 for the excellence . . . and contemporary relevance . . . of your 1973 theme, "The Controlled Society." This is a subject of great interest to our Nation today as it was in the earliest days of our history. We the American people have continually sought ways and means to preserve that delicate balance between the security of the community and the freedom of the individual.

In late 1786 Shays' Rebellion erupted in Western Massachusetts. General Henry Knox, worried about the possibility of anarchy, wrote his good friend, George Washington: "What is to afford us security against the violence of lawless men?"

The answer came a few months later in the Miracle of Philadelphia . . . our Constitution . . . a document creating a government of law . . . a document creating a government to provide both security and freedom . . . not the one or the other, but both together . . . and to all the people, not to some of the people.

Today, almost 200 years later, General Knox's question remains germane to the changing, challenging world in which we live:

Can we control crime in a free society? Can we have security against "lawless men" . . . the rapist, the thief, the sniffer, the hijacker, the terrorist, yet not forfeit the precious freedoms which give dignity and decency to our way of life?

Can we protect our citizens, our homes, our campuses, our streets and yet not become a "controlled society"?

My answer to each of these questions is YES provided that our people maintain a lively interest in our free society, in the great issues facing us, and make determined efforts to become well informed and aware of the FACTS involved in each issue.

There is no principle that is more important than that government should remain close to the people and that the dispersion of power in our Federal system is one of the great safeguards of the liberties of a free people. But the people must be informed of the facts . . . not the fiction . . . in order to exercise that power wisely in the national interest.

As Acting Director of the FBI . . . an institution vitally concerned with the ultimate answer to these questions . . . I welcome this opportunity to tell you something about the service performed by the department . . . and women of the FBI to preserve both security and our liberties.

I want to share with you my impressions after being appointed to my present position . . . how I went about evaluating this distinguished agency . . . and what verdict I have reached . . . especially relating to the FBI's role in fighting crime and thereby making more secure our personal freedoms.

As you know, I was appointed Acting Di-

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rector of the FBI in May of 1972. I approached this assignment with a feeling of respect and admiration... bordering almost on awe... for the organization that John Edgar Hoover had built, and for the men and women who had shared with him in that creation.

I approached this assignment with an open mind. I wanted to see what made this great organization tick... what were the sinews, muscles, and nerves that held it together. Every American is a shareholder in the FBI. I wanted to see how good our investment actually was.

Since that time, now approaching ten months, I have been privileged... as no outsider had ever before been so privileged... to observe the performance of this American original at first hand... to direct its performance... to question its performance... and to evaluate its performance.

My approach was that of the inquiring mind. I posed questions... questions of all types to the senior executives of the FBI... questions touching every aspect of the work of the Bureau. Why this priority? Why this procedure? Why these files? Why this utilization of resources? And once all the stock answers had been served up, they were asked to dig deeper and come up with still more answers... to provide rationale and jurisdiction for every brick and stone that went into the edifice of this 64-year-old human institution.

It is a rare tribute to Mr. Hoover... and to the men and women who built the FBI with him... for me to be able to stand before you today and tell you that this magnificent organization responded with a zest, an enthusiasm, and with an all-consuming fidelity to perfection that is unparalleled in my experience.

This process is continuing, but my own personal evaluation is clear. The Nation can be proud of the high-quality performance of the FBI and its effectiveness in protecting our security, yet at the same time respecting the rights of the individual. The FBI is responsive to the public interest in accordance with the law.

I have found that the men and women of the FBI are complete professionals. Their prime... and overriding... characteristic is a sustained pursuit of excellence, an all-consuming dedication to perfection. I have also found that they possess an innate sense of decency, dignity, and courtesy.

I set forth this background because I know there have been fears and allegations on the college campus... and elsewhere... that the FBI is a "Big Brother," hovering about, in Orwellian style, looking over the shoulders of citizens, checking on their every move, maintaining secret dossiers and undermining academic freedom.

These allegations simply are not true.

My experience as Acting Director of the FBI has convinced me of a number of things.

The performance of the men and women of the FBI is based on genuine respect for civil liberties.

The FBI observes strict conformity with constitutional requirements.

The performance of the FBI rests in standards of public service and dedication to duty which are impervious to corruption.

On occasion it seems to me that there are those in our land who would like to abolish the FBI... or at least abolish the files of the FBI.

Obviously, the FBI has files. There are the so-called general files and the investigative files.

When we start an investigation we open up an investigative file. There can be any number of reasons for the opening of an investigation. But there will be a reason within our jurisdiction. I have found no evidence at all that the FBI has gone out and investigated beyond its jurisdictional perimeter.

... or taken the law into its own hands to move in a dictatorial manner across a landscape.

Actually, jurisdiction is our ground zero. Here is where it all starts and where it all comes together. And as you would expect, here is the fertile area for those who study the operations of the FBI. In some cases there is room for difference of opinion as to whether or not FBI jurisdiction is present. Whenever in doubt, guidance is requested from the Department of Justice. This is standard operating procedure... because the FBI will not investigate unless we have the required jurisdictional authority.

In discussing the FBI, it helps to know exactly what we are and what we are not.

We are the principal investigative arm of the Department of Justice. We are not policy makers. Even though we investigate... we do not prosecute the alleged violators. We do submit reports of our findings during the conduct of an investigation to attorneys of the Department of Justice... but we do not submit any recommendations as to disposition of the particular case involved in the investigation.

Be careful of the language gap. Too often I read that the FBI prosecutes or that the FBI convicts. We do not recommend... we do not prosecute... we do not convict... but we do investigate and we do report our results to attorneys of the Department of Justice.

The myths and legends being circulated about the FBI... that it is a national police force... that it has an eye in every bedroom... that it is an enemy of civil rights... need to be laid to rest.

In fact, the FBI, because of the training of its personnel, its guidelines for conducting investigations, its scrupulous respect for the rights of every citizen, is a vital force working against the type of controlled society we all so deeply detest.

Let me illustrate.

The FBI's Handbook for Special Agents... which lays down the guidelines of our investigative policies... on the very first page stresses the absolute necessity of protecting the constitutional rights of our citizenry.

"Fundamental to all investigations by the FBI," it says, "is the need to protect the constitutional rights of any individual while still thoroughly and expeditiously discharging those responsibilities with which it is charged by statutes and Directives of the President and the Attorney General."

The FBI's training program is aimed at teaching Special Agents their obligations as officers of the law. The new Agent, for example, during the course of his training, receives 60 hours of instruction in legal matters with special emphasis on Constitutional law and the Bill of Rights. He studies Federal criminal procedure and is carefully instructed on the law of searches and seizures, interviews and confessions and the need at all times to fully honor and protect the rights of the individual. The rules of evidence are thoroughly explained and the statutes over which the FBI has jurisdiction analyzed.

Just recently Judge Jack B. Weinstein of the Federal bench in New York made these revealing comments:

"Too many representatives of the FBI and other Federal law enforcement forces are, with the exception of a few, untrained in the enforcement of a Federal statute, including those involving search and seizure."

In this connection, and in August of last year, we established a new FBI policy to insure complete fairness regarding civil rights investigations. In cases involving complaints against police officers we do not assign Agents to make these investigations if they have worked with those officers in the normal course of business. This policy is in

the interests of all... our Agents, the police and the public we serve.

The protection of civil liberties is a well-trained, intelligent, and honest law enforcement profession. That's why... time after time... the FBI's thorough and unbiased investigations not only secure evidence used by Federal prosecutors to persuade the jury to convict the guilty but also we often unearth the facts to exonerate the falsely accused. This is a facet of our work so frequently overlooked.

Part of the myth that the FBI is a Big Brother or a national police force comes from misunderstandings about the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and our use of electronic surveillances.

Proponents of this myth say that these crime-fighting techniques invade personal privacy and contribute to the growth of a "controlled society."

I think their assumptions are wrong... and I want to tell you why.

As you know, FBI agents... and their brother and sister law enforcement officers... must grapple on a daily basis with the tough, sweaty realities of a demanding yet ambiguous world. They are called upon to make fast judgments, to weigh and balance competing values, without the luxury of quiet reflection.

They need effective, up-to-date tools to fight the "lawless men" mentioned by General Knox... men who would and do take away your privacy, your rights, your property... and even your lives.

The National Crime Information Center... started in 1967... represents one of the law enforcement profession's most progressive... most effective... tools against the criminal. It is the computer in action against "lawless men." This is not the computer in action against noble citizens or just average citizens... but it is the computer in action against those of our fellow citizens who choose to do violence to our criminal laws.

The NCIC's computer, located in Washington, with terminals across the Nation, stores information—subject to instantaneous retrieval for the use of criminal justice agencies—about wanted criminals; criminal histories; and stolen property, including automobiles, guns, securities and other identifiable items of criminal loot.

By no stretch of the imagination is the NCIC a Big Brother data bank... nor is the NCIC a stratagem designed to invade your personal privacy.

As you well know, our Constitution is not a suicide pact. Free men and free women living in a free society and governing themselves have, as one of their first duties, the protection and preservation of the Constitutional democracy under which they live and thrive.

NCIC helps us to protect and preserve the interests of our free society by bringing technology to bear on the side of law and law-abiding Americans.

NCIC is directed exclusively against the criminal and is a cooperative venture linking local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies into an effective crime-fighting team.

Court-approved wiretaps represent still another highly important tool in the fight against the lawless forces of crime.

On last Sunday the local press reported on a wiretap in the home of a man in a small town in New England, who was charged with the murder of a woman.

"Loaded with state-of-the-art computers, electronic surveillance and a coordinated approach, lawmen are hitting organized crime in New England where it hurts—jailing its leaders and harassing its bookies."

I want to emphasize that in its tightly limited and controlled use of electronic equipment, the FBI conforms strictly with a law given to us by the Congress to facili-



tate an all-out effort against organized crime. This technique is employed not only with the approval of the Attorney General but with the specific authorization, in each instance, of a Federal judge.

This law was drafted by the Congress using language designed to afford the fullest protection of individual liberties while, at the same time, enhancing society's ability to protect itself against the ravages of organized crime.

Again, let me emphasize that the fundamental right of any free society is to preserve itself and to maintain its government as a functioning and effective entity. This concept is basic to our Constitution and laws.

Listen to the words of Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and a noted civil libertarian, speaking for the Court in a decision handed down over 30 years ago:

"Civil liberties, as guaranteed by the Constitution, imply the existence of an organized society maintaining public order without which liberty itself would be lost in the excesses of unrestrained abuses. . . . Why do I share these thoughts . . . these comments . . . with you?

Not, believe me, because I want you to conclude that this is an exercise in self-justification. It is simply an attempt to set forth some of the FACTS about the operations of the FBI in our free society.

Nor do I tell you this story to blunt your probing . . . your analyzing the FBI or the entire law enforcement profession. We know that our actions will sometimes engender criticism. We do not pretend to be infallible. We continually evaluate and re-evaluate our performance to insure that it is relevant to the needs of a constantly changing society. We particularly count on the support of thoughtful and responsible young people—such as you here today at SCOA 18.

We want you to judge us harshly . . . but fairly . . . and on the facts, not on the fiction.

We want you to judge us on our merits . . . not on misinformed viewpoints. We want you to weigh the rhetoric against the FACTS.

We want you to judge us because we are the servants of many masters . . . the whole body of citizens in this free land, the Judiciary, the Congress, the Department of Justice, and the President of the United States.

We in the FBI are proud of our record of achievement . . . both in the fight against crime and in the fight on behalf of individual liberties.

Our image will take on the nuance of new times and new mores. The style will change, as of course it must. But, my friends, the substance will not change, and the continuity of mission will remain unbroken.

That is my pledge to you today.

#### EXHIBIT 2

ADDRESS OF HON. L. PATRICK GRAY III,  
MAY 17, 1972

When Harry Truman was notified, on the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, that he was now President of the United States, he said, "I felt like the moon, the stars, and all the planets had fallen on me."

While I don't actually feel that way, I now understand more than ever how Mr. Truman could have said it.

I assure you that when Acting Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, first told me that I was to be appointed as head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I was stunned. My name had not been among those prominently mentioned as the possible successor to J. Edgar Hoover, and the thought had, frankly, not even occurred to me. After all, the President had only recently honored me by sending my name to the United States Senate as his nominee for Deputy Attorney General.

I say this because there has been some speculation that my appointment is some sort of a scheme for the President to gain political control of the FBI.

I am not a political advisor or counselor to President Nixon. I have never run for political office. I am not a political crony of President Nixon's. Upon retiring from the Navy in 1960 I served for approximately seven months on Mr. Nixon's staff when he was Vice-President. Since 1969 I have served in positions in HEW and the Department of Justice—positions that were not political in nature, but required professional administrative, managerial, and legal skills. As the President himself has put it, our relationship has not been political or social, but professional.

In fact, when I met with the President he gave me only one instruction—that the FBI and its Director continue to be absolutely non-political. I am honored and humbled that the President should place me in this position of great trust and responsibility, and would emphasize to me that I must exercise the highest degree of professional competence in the interest of the American people. I believe it is important at this time for me to express what I truly feel—that I will meet this most solemn and the challenging responsibility.

It is important to state this because I follow a man in this office of legendary stature. John Edgar Hoover founded and built the finest investigative agency in the world. For nearly half a century his name and that of the FBI have been almost synonymous. Its efficiency, its integrity, and its esprit de corps have earned it the long-standing respect and appreciation of the American people.

There is another side to Mr. Hoover's legacy that is little known outside the FBI.

His critics try to give the impression that his power was a threat to American freedom. J. Edgar Hoover scrupulously observed the restrictions of Federal law and insisted upon the same by every FBI agent. He favored the separation of various Federal investigative responsibilities among a number of individual agencies in order to diffuse the power that could accompany such responsibilities. He steadfastly opposed any proposal to concentrate all investigative duties in any one agency. He strongly resisted any effort to establish a national police force.

Far from fearing J. Edgar Hoover as a threat to freedom, the American people had every reason to be profoundly satisfied that this position was occupied by a man of his self-restraint and his understanding of democratic principles.

I wish to say that I am deeply committed to this same policy. As long as I am head of the FBI, it will not take the first small step which might lead to the formation of a national police force. As long as I head the FBI, it will not come under political influence nor will it ever try to exert political influence.

Let me move now from the subject of policy, in which I do not anticipate what I would call substantive changes, to the area of style, in which I have already begun to make changes.

By "style" I refer to the means by which an administrator implements policy. In doing so I must be myself, and I will not try to be some one else. Further, in making certain changes in the style of operation, I am not prepared to, or wish to, in any way, interpret in some quarters. On the contrary, there is a Pat Gray style because that is the only way I know how to operate, or at least operate comfortably. And this new job of mine has enough monumental responsibilities and demands without making things difficult for myself by trying to operate in a mode that is foreign to me.

As I have met with the top officials of the Department of Justice, including the FBI, I have had two immediate concerns: first, maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of the FBI during this transitional period; and second, meeting the challenge that this moment presents to the new Acting Director by making certain changes that seem appropriate.

As for the first concern, I am satisfied and wish to assure you that the transition has been made without any loss whatsoever in the FBI's integrity and effectiveness. Its operations against Federal crimes and against attempts to subvert our form of Government have continued without the least interruption.

As for the second concern, I would like to mention a few decisions or inquiries made regarding possible changes. These would fall into two categories—changes already decided upon, and areas still being explored.

The most important changes already determined are in the hiring of agents.

It has been said that there are not enough Blacks, Asian-Americans, Spanish-speaking Americans, or American Indians among FBI agents. I would point out that the Bureau's overall record in this connection is good, and that while it has made special efforts to recruit agents from these groups, it has proven difficult to attract people qualified to meet the standards for FBI agents. Reduction of standards has been suggested in the past, but this we will not do, and I do not believe that members of these groups would want us to do so. Yet I feel strongly that they are a most significant and integral part of our society, and they have a role to play in agencies such as the FBI. We must and will redouble our efforts to reach out and attract applicants from these groups. I say this not only because it is right and fair and socially desirable, but because it will truly enhance still further the effectiveness of the FBI.

Second, the FBI is the last major Federal investigative agency that does not hire women agents. Within the Department of Justice this step has been taken recently by both the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. In the past such a step has been resisted on the argument that women should not be placed in occupations involving physical danger. I am told, however, that many women consider such protective impulses to be a clear case of male chauvinism, and are perfectly willing to take their chances with the men. While it may prove a difficult mental adjustment for some of us, this step must and will be taken. And again, I believe it will enhance the total capabilities of the Bureau.

One of the first inquiries I made of top FBI officials was about the possible existence of files that might be called secret files or political dossiers. Both of these phrases have a sinister connotation. I have been informed, as a result of my preliminary inquiries, that there are no secret files or political dossiers. Without having any in-depth knowledge of the Bureau's files as of this moment, I will simply state that the matter of files and communications is one of the serious avenues of inquiry I am pursuing with the top officials of the FBI as I continue to acquire the knowledge necessary to discharge my responsibilities.

Another area in which I am still looking for answers is the question of the Bureau's personnel. As you are all aware, there has been suggestion that his actions should be subject to review by a blue-ribbon commission over and above the Bureau. I am concerned that such a device might seriously impair the effectiveness of the FBI. However, I do have an open mind with regard to the establishment of a Director's Advisory Committee or a Director's Consulting Group, com-

posed of recognized authorities in relevant fields. Certainly the Federal Bureau of Investigation already has more than ample expertise among the dedicated men and women who serve in this elite investigatory agency. But I believe that, working together with a group such as I have described, my top associates in the Bureau and I may be assisted in the discharge of our responsibilities as we look to the future role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in our society.

Let me add that I do not, at this present time and on the basis of information now available to me, believe that any full-scale investigation of the FBI is indicated. I have the feeling that many of the criticisms leveled are unfounded, simply because the critics did not have the factual information regarding the operations and the performance of the men and women of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

These, then, are some of the questions of style that may give a new look, but not new substance, to the FBI.

Finally, at this historic changing of the guard—the first in nearly half a century—it is important for me to give some assurances of faith.

I believe in the United States of America, not only as a nation and a people, but as an ideal that has helped to re-shape the world.

I believe in the democratic form of government, and in the sovereignty of the people.

I believe in a government of law, enacted by the people through their representatives, and not in a government of men. I believe that where this kind of law ends, tyranny begins, and I believe that the people have the right and the duty to oppose such tyranny.

I believe that individual Constitutional rights are basic to our society and our form of Government, and I include not only the rights of the accused to the full protection of the law, but also the rights of all citizens to have that same protection.

I believe that it is possible for popular government to protect itself from overthrow without denying basic freedoms, and I consider that one of the principal responsibilities of the FBI and its Director is to prove that this can be done.

I believe in the FBI as a vital American institution. When it is criticized I will look into the charges to determine whether they have any validity. If so, I will make the changes necessary to maintain the FBI's posture as the finest investigatory agency in the world. If they are not valid, I will defend the FBI with all of the personal energies and capabilities at my command.

#### THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT IN GENOCIDE DISPUTES

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, there has been much confusion and many unfounded charges regarding the role of the International Court of Justice in the settlement of disputes arising under the Genocide Convention.

The easiest charge to dismiss is the contention that U.S. citizens might be haled before an international court on charges of violating the convention. This is impossible since the International Court of Justice has no penal or criminal jurisdiction.

There is, however, a role for the World Court in adjudicating disputes relating to the interpretation, application or fulfillment of the convention, including the assessment of responsibility of a state for genocide. It is important to remember, though, that the role of the court is limited to interpretation, and does not include actual judgment of specific cases.

Similar provisions for interpretation by the World Court are included in many multilateral and bilateral convention to which the United States is a party. Furthermore, many signatories to the convention, notably Communist-bloc countries, have ratified the treaty while stipulating that they are not subject to article IX, which provides for World Court adjudication. The United States could invoke this reservation in its own behalf in cases brought against it.

It is indeed probable, however, that concern over the role of the World Court is groundless because the problem will never arise. Very few disputes of any nature, and none relating to the Genocide Convention, have been brought before the Court in its history. And even if the United States were charged with a breach of the treaty and found in default of its obligation, there would be no consequent penalty, since the Court has no enforcement powers.

It is well to echo the conclusions of the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in this matter:

The fears expressed about the role of moribund court in genocide matters appear very far fetched.

#### HARRY S TRUMAN

Mr. BROOKE. Mr. President, Harry Truman was a common man with extraordinary talent. He made no pretensions to wealth, sophistication, or power. He was a country boy who went to the city to match wits with the best of the city politicians. He would live to match wits with the world's great statesmen.

Born and raised in the lovely State of Missouri, Truman gained a deep appreciation for the goals and aspirations of America's common man. Like many Americans at the time, he had to forego college because there simply was not enough money. So he educated himself. His Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, used to tell of the time that the President, responding to a query on the Middle East, lectured the startled Secretary on the very complicated history of that area, leaving the knowledgeable Mr. Acheson quite breathless over the breadth of his expertise.

After serving honorably as a captain in the First World War, Truman married his childhood sweetheart, Bess, who later became known as "the Boss" around the Truman household. He sunk his life earnings into a haberdashery only to suffer the agony of the depression. Although he went bankrupt, he proudly pointed out that he paid back every creditor. Honesty would be a hallmark of his rich, amazing life.

His political career was launched with his election to be a county judge and by 1934 he was serving in the U.S. Senate. As a Senator, Truman distinguished himself as an independent man, always putting the interests of the people first. He never shunned the weight of difficult decisions. He never wavered from what he thought right to do. Rarely have Americans been gifted with such a courageous man, and it was this courage that would manifest itself when Harry Truman went to the White House.

Taking the reins from a giant among Presidents, Truman proved indomitable. Few men have faced decisions of such magnitude and scope; few men have met them with such verve. Analysts often single out the decision to drop the atomic bomb, and indeed, who amongst us would wish to decide such an issue? Yet, he never flinched; new to the office, he never tried to shirk the responsibility.

The atomic explosions brought an end to the war and the end of the war brought to America new problems, new complexities, new roles. The decisions were as hard as they were many: reconstruction of Europe and Japan; defense of Greece and Turkey; the building of NATO; the creation of the United Nations; the Berlin airlift; the Korean war; the dismissal of General MacArthur. Many men would buckle under such weight but not Mr. Truman. "Captain Harry"—as he loved to be called—rose to each occasion, judiciously leading us through those difficult days. Many have come to regard those days as among our Nation's finest.

And let us not forget his bold initiatives in domestic policies. As President, he put before the Congress legislative ideas which took the American public 15 years to grasp and accept. He knew in his heart that health care for our citizens and civil rights of all Americans were "the right thing." I well remember those days—days of hope, days of enthusiasm. And though it would take years for his ideals to manifest themselves, the man from Independence had broken the ground.

As I look back over the dizzying succession of events in the Truman years, I am awed by the personal stamp he left both here in America and throughout the world.

He was instrumental in restoring peace to a shattered world and dignity to a doubting mankind. He fought against injustice; for freedom. Against ignorance and deceit; for truth. He was healer in wounded times. An inspiration. A leader.

Most men would relish the thought of leaving such a legacy but it would be incomplete in Mr. Truman's case. I have always felt that he was more than his many magnificent achievements, greater than his incisive decisions. I think his greatness lies in his love of life itself, his joy in action, his delight in friends. These are qualities which have been recognized throughout the ages as fundamental to a good and noble life. Harry Truman was a man to whom such marvelous traits came naturally. And in a country whose system of government is based on unbridled faith in the wisdom of the individual citizen, I think the kinder words can be said no more than that.

Harry Truman was a man who took "plain folk" as his goal and set himself to lead them to a better life. He took a haberdashery and turned it into an entirely new area of international relations. A country farm boy about whom Winston Churchill said:

You, more than any man, have saved Western civilization.

In a time when politics is increasingly frowned upon and politicians increas-

April 9, 1973

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

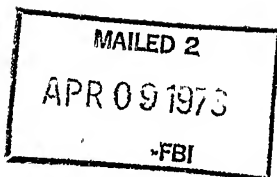
Dear Senator Hruska:

I want to express my thanks for  
your cooperation in connection with my testimony  
last Thursday before the Appropriations Sub-  
committee.

We of the FBI receive encouragement  
from your consistent support and we hope our  
future endeavors continue to merit your confidence.

Sincerely,

Pat



BY SPECIAL  
MESSENGER

FLC:gt  
3

EX-105

REC-40

62-101641-77

23 APR 10 1973

Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Thompson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bowers \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_  
Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

55 APR 17 1973

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐



July 25, 1973

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

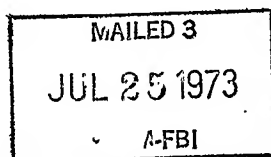
Dear Senator Hruska:

I was pleased to learn of your selection as a member of the subcommittee for oversight of the FBI. I testified during hearings concerning my nomination as Director that I felt the creation of an oversight committee would mean a great deal to the FBI. This belief is certainly reassured by the membership of the subcommittee. The knowledge and experience which you and the other members have will contribute greatly toward enhancing the efficiency and reputation of the FBI.

Let me assure you that I and the members of my staff will work with you and this subcommittee in every way possible. It is my intention to cooperate fully in consideration of factors to make the FBI truly responsive to the Nation's needs. With your counsel I feel certain this goal can be achieved.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely, REC-8  
Clarence



EX-105

DWB/jkl (3)

NOTE: Reference D. W. Bowers to the Director memo, 7/24/73, "Congressional Oversight of the FBI," DWB/jkl.

ST AUG 5 1973

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Press Off. \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

N  
October 11, 1973

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hruska:

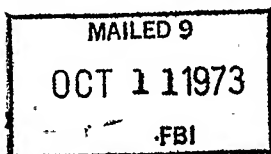
During the course of my confirmation hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, June 19, 20 and 25, 1973, it was apparent to me that there is widespread interest in the Congress as to the activities of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). It is my opinion that a discussion and explanation of NCIC would be of benefit to Members of the Congress of the United States.

It, therefore, gives me pleasure to extend an invitation to you or a member of your staff to attend a briefing on this subject on October 25, 1973, at 10 00 a.m. The briefing will be held in the Conference Room of the Computer Systems Division, Room 3119, FBI Identification Division Building, 2nd and D Streets, S. W., Washington, D. C.

REC-41

62-11641-79

In order that we may plan for proper seating arrangements, a reply by October 22, 1973, would be very helpful.



Sincerely,

Clarence Kelley

6 OCT 12 1973

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Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_
- 1 - Mr. Franck  
1 - Mr. Thompson  
1 - Mr. Bowers  
1 - Mr. Campbell  
1 - Mr. Stultz

NOTE: See memo Campbell to Callahan dated 10/10/73 re "Congressional Liaison, NCIC/CCH Briefing."

PWM:mib(6)

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(To be sent Saturday, 10-27-73)  
10-27-73

PLAINTEXT (MESSENGER DELIVERY)

TELEGRAM

URGENT

HONORABLE ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
C/O [REDACTED]  
HRUSKA DINNER CHAIRMAN  
HOTEL HILTON  
16TH AND DODGE STS  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

b6  
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 26 1973  
8:15 AM  
WESTERN UNION

MY FBI ASSOCIATES AND I SEND OUR WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS  
ON THE OCCASION OF THIS TESTIMONIAL DINNER IN YOUR HONOR. YOUR  
DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND YOUR DILIGENT AND  
COURAGEOUS WORK IN THE SENATE FOR THE GOOD OF ALL PEOPLE ARE  
AN INSPIRATION NOT ONLY TO CITIZENS OF NEBRASKA BUT ALSO TO  
AMERICANS. YOUR FRIENDS IN THE FBI ARE HAPPY TO JOIN IN THIS  
SPECIAL TRIBUTE AND WE EXTEND OUR BEST WISHES FOR CONTINUED  
SUCCESS.

REC-11 62-101641-80  
CLARENCE M. KELLEY, DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Omaha

OCT 29 1973

- 1 - Mr. Callahan (Detached)  
1 - Mr. Franck (Detached)  
1 - Mr. Walsh (Detached)

- 1 - Mrs. Metcalf (Detached)  
1 - Mr. Bowers (Detached)

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: See D. W. Bowers to Mr. Franck Memo dated 10-26-73, captioned  
"Testimonial Dinner for Senator Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb.), Omaha,  
Nebraska, 10-27-73."

CBF:kjs (9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED  
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Franck *ppf*

FROM : D. W. Bowers *BWB*

SUBJECT: TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR  
SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA (R-NEB.)  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA  
10-27-73

DATE: 10-26-73

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Telephone Rm. ☒  
Director Sec'y ☒

At the NCIC/CCH briefing for Congressional Aides, 10-25-73, at the Identification Division Building, [redacted] Senator Hruska's staff member on the Senate Judiciary Committee, was expressing to Director Kelley Senator Hruska's regrets on not being able to attend, and [redacted] mentioned that the Senator is back in Nebraska where a testimonial dinner will be held for him in Omaha, Saturday evening, 10-27-73. On returning to his office SA [redacted] Congressional Services Office, who was present at the briefing, checked with Senator Hruska's Administrative Assistant, [redacted] concerning the dinner. [redacted] explained that it is a completely voluntary act by the people of Omaha and that some 8 or 10 civic groups are promoting the affair. He said it is a nonpartisan, non-fund raising event, and that 5 or 6 Senators, including Senator Eastland and Senator McClellan, had accepted invitations to be present and pay tribute to Senator Hruska. [redacted] said that a prominent retired Omaha businessman, [redacted] who is a Democrat, will be master of ceremonies at the dinner.

SA [redacted] called ASAC James S. Peelman, Omaha Office, and asked him to verify the nonpartisan, non-fund raising aspects of the dinner and obtain an address in the event Director Kelley should want to send a congratulatory message to Senator Hruska. Peelman returned the call and stated that [redacted] Executive Director, Omaha Chamber of Commerce, and a contact of the Omaha Office, advised that the Hruska dinner is indeed a nonpartisan and non-fund raising event, and that a congratulatory wire from Mr. Kelley would be most welcomed. Such a message should be addressed: Honorable Roman L. Hruska, c/o [redacted] Hruska Dinner Chairman, Hotel Hilton, 16th and Dodge Streets, Omaha, Nebraska. Peelman stated that the Omaha files contain no derogatory information regarding [redacted].

We, of course, have excellent relations with Senator Hruska, and he has been a staunch supporter of the FBI for years. It is believed he would be most grateful for a congratulatory wire from Director Kelley. If the Director agrees, an appropriate testimonial message is attached which can be sent on Saturday, 10-27-73.

Enclosure - Sent 10/25/73

- 1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Franck - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Walsh - Enclosure

- 1 - Mrs. Metcalf - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Bowers - Enclosure

CBF:kis (7) NOV 1 3 1973

RECOMMENDATION - OVER

D. W. Bowers to Mr. Franck Memo  
RE: TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR  
SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached congratulatory message to Senator Hruska from Director Kelley be approved and that it be transmitted by the Teletype Unit, Administrative Division, Saturday, 10-27-73, in time to arrive in Omaha well in advance of the dinner on Saturday evening.

hcs

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

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Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____



ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
UNITED STATES SENATE

November 2, 1973

*12 Jan -*  
*Briffers*

Honorable Clarence Kelley, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Clarence:

Just a note to thank you for your telegram  
in connection with the dinner in Omaha October 27.  
Your kind words are very much appreciated.

It was a memorable evening. Thank you  
sincerely for your thoughtfulness.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

*Roman L. Hruska*  
Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senator  
Nebraska

EX-104  
NOV 5 1973  
#31119

REC-36  
no act. rec.  
8/Jan

62-101641-82  
22 NOV 13 1973

KI

56 NOV 19 1973

December 17, 1973

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
Subcommittee on FBI Oversight  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hruska:

It was our pleasure to release the FBI  
1973 Annual Report last Friday. In view of your  
position on the Senate Subcommittee on FBI Oversight,  
I thought you might like to have a copy.

Sincerely,

Clarence Kelley

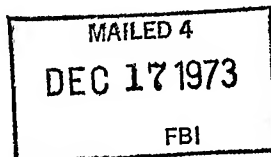
Enclosure

NOTE: Senator Hruska (R-Nebraska) is a member of the  
Senate Subcommittee on FBI Oversight.

JCW:mks (3)

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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



REC-60

19 DEC 18 1973

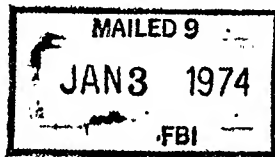
January 3, 1974

*0*  
Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
Coronary Care Unit, Ward 3

Walter Reed Army Medical Center  
6825 16th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20012

Dear Senator Hruska:

I trust this letter finds you resting comfortably and you have my heartfelt wishes for a speedy return to your duties in the Senate. All of us in the FBI hope your tests reveal a clean bill of health.



Sincerely,

Clarence Kelley

REC-48

*62-101641-84*

EX-117

JAN 10 1974

1 - Congressional Services Office - Enclosure

NOTE: Prior cordial correspondence with Senator Hruska (R-Nebraska) who also serves on the Senate Subcommittee on FBI Oversight. Hospital address per call to Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

ENCLOSURE

JCW:nmi (4)

*RRF*  
*9th*

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Director Sec. \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*Jan*

*Jan*



### ***Hruska Is Resting***

Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R-Neb., was reported resting comfortably at Walter Reed Army Medical Center as he continued to undergo observation for a possible heart condition. Coronary tests on the 69-year-old senator were begun after physicians noted a disparity between electrocardiogram readings of his heart taken during a routine examination last Thursday and those taken a year ago. Dean Pohlenz, an aide to Hruska, said the senator hoped to be discharged from the hospital later this week and be ready to resume legislative chores when the Senate reconvenes Jan. 21.

Let to Sen. Hruska  
1-3-74  
JCW/pmi

62-101641-84

ENCLOSURE

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Jan. 5 (1974)

Dear Clarence,

The situation was not and is not serious. Damage was minimal. Your cheerful note has great therapeutic value.

Our present plans are to be on deck January 21 -- ready for the next play.

Cordially

Roman Hruska

MR. CALLAHAN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. BAKER \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CAMPBELL \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CLEVELAND \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. FRANKLIN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. GEBHARDT \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. JACOBSON \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. JENKINS \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. MARSHALL \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. MILLER \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. THOMPSON \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. WALSH \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. WHITE \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. MINTZ \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. COLEMAN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. REED \_\_\_\_\_  
TELE. ROOM \_\_\_\_\_  
MRS. METCALF \_\_\_\_\_

COPY:nm

REC-15 62-101641-85

7 JAN 15 1974

EXP. PROC.

JAN 8 1974

no ack given  
8/1/74

ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
NEBRASKA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Clarence —

The situation was not  
and is not serious. Damage  
was minimal. Your cheerful  
note has great therapeutic  
value.

Our present plans are  
to be on deck January 21 —  
ready for the next play.

Cordially

Roman Hruska

Jan. 5

REC-61

January 25, 1974

EX-112

Administrative Assistant to  
Senator Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear

It is good to learn that Senator Hruska is up and about. I sincerely hope he continues in good health. The photographs you sent to me were excellent and were particularly welcome inasmuch as it showed two photographs of my wife which I thought were better than any of the others I had seen which were taken at the swearing-in ceremony. She joins me in my thanks to you for the photographs. Please convey my thanks also to Senator Hruska.

The best of luck to you and a continuation again of good health to the Senator.

Sincerely,

SENT FROM D. O.  
TIME 4:40  
DATE 1-25-74  
BY J. J. W.

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JAN 30 1974

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JOHN H. HOLLOMAN III  
 CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 4, 1974

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Honorable Clarence Kelley  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

As you may know, Senator Hruska is in Walter Reed Hospital for a few days for observation of a possible heart ailment. When I called on him today, I took with me the enclosed photographs of your swearing-in ceremony in Kansas City which had been sent to the Senator by [redacted] [redacted] Regional Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The Senator asked that I send these to you, although he recognizes that you probably have no shortage of pictures of the event.

The Senator also mentioned to me his warm appreciation of your thoughtfulness in sending him a note at Christmastime.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

[redacted signature]

Administrative Assistant to  
 Senator Hruska

DP:jh

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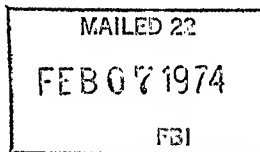
February 6, 1974

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hruska:

My associates and I appreciate your support  
of Senator Eastland's Resolution concerning the printing of  
eulogies to former Director Hoover as a Senate document.  
It was certainly thoughtful of you to do this and we thank  
you.

Sincerely,  
Clarence



1 - Congressional Services Office

REC-29

62-101641-87

NOTE: Prior cordial correspondence with Senator Hruska (R-Nebraska)  
who also serves on the Senate Subcommittee on FBI Oversight. He is  
on the Special Correspondents List.

JCW:nmi (4)

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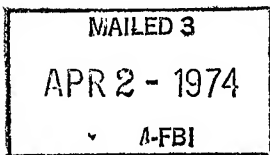
April 2, 1974

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hruska:

I have had an opportunity to read your remarks of March 20th in the Congressional Record and extend my deep thanks for the cooperation you have provided on the Senate Subcommittee on FBI Oversight. It was kind of you to bring my comments to the attention of your colleagues. I wrote Mr. Olofson on March 26th expressing my appreciation for the straightforward manner in which he reported our meeting.

Sincerely,  
Clarence



- 1 - Omaha - Enclosure
- 1 - Congressional Services Office - Enclosure

NOTE: Senator Hruska (R-Nebraska) is on the mailing list to receive the UCR, LEB and Annual Report and is also on the Senate Subcommittee on FBI Oversight. Director Kelley wrote Olofson on 3-26-74 concerning his interview on 3-12-74. RCD:mks (5)

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March 29, 1974

The standard of living went up around the world, increasing demand.

We, too, had unfavorable weather, also decreasing supply.

We devalued the dollar twice in 14 months, making American-produced food a much better bargain abroad; foreign buyers bought more.

We experienced a period of high inflation. Since increases in food prices are not offset by corresponding decreases in purchases, we have food shortages and fast-rising prices. But the truth is, food prices have not increased nearly as much as the price of other goods or wages in the past 20 years. If food prices had gone up as much as wages during that time, round steak that sold at \$1.75 per pound in April would have sold at \$2.67. Eggs would have increased from 66¢ a dozen to \$1.61, and a frying chicken from 89¢ to \$1.48 a pound. The retail price of food from 1952 to 1972 went up 38 percent—wages went up 140 percent.

Americans spend less than 16 percent of their average after-tax income on food. In England, the same figure is 25 percent; in Japan it is 35 percent; in Russia it is 58 percent; and in Asia it is 80 percent. But the farmers who supply all this food is himself not well paid. Once you give him a seven percent return on his assets (he can get this by selling out and drawing interest), he received 74 cents and 31 cents an hour for his labor in 1971 and 1972. But his costs are going up too, and he can't be expected to continue at those wages.

Now many voices are joined in asking the government to shut off exports of grain and other farm products. Is their advice sound advice? Again, imagine you are a farmer. Grain prices have gone up sharply in the last few months. Because of this you are considering making long-range investments in machinery and land improvements. Now you hear that the government is considering stopping the export of American grains. What do you do?

Chances are you won't make the big investments, and the consumer, eventually, will be hit by shortages and higher prices.

How can it be said that food is too high in America if it is the one thing we produce cheaply enough to sell on the world market at a surplus? What else do we have to sell to stabilize the American dollar, balance our trade deficit and make it possible for us to export energy-producing products that keep the country running?

#### VIETNAM VETERANS' DAY

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, today by resolution of the Congress and proclamation by the President is Vietnam Veterans' Day.

We have set aside this day to honor the 6½ million veterans of the Vietnam era and, in particular, the 2½ million brave men who served in Vietnam.

A year ago today, the last combat troops left Vietnam, bringing to an end that phase of the longest and least popular war in our history.

Largely as a result of the nature of that conflict—and with the exception of the POW's—the veterans of Vietnam did not come home to the warm welcome and gratitude that greeted returning veterans of earlier wars.

These men came home quietly, virtually unnoticed except by family and friends.

They came home to the indifference and sometimes even the hostility of their fellow citizens.

They came home to unemployment lines and inadequate educational assistance.

More than 340,000 came home disabled only to hear proposals from the highest levels of their Government that compensation payments be slashed.

They came home to a Veterans' Administration that often seemed to be insensitive to their needs. Who can forget the man with no face who was able to receive VA assistance only through the personal intervention of the President of the United States.

Mr. President, the debate over our policy in Vietnam will continue for decades to come. But this debate should be immaterial where the brave veterans of that war are concerned.

They answered the call to serve their country. They faced the same dangers and made the same sacrifices as veterans of previous wars. They deserve the same gratitude and all the assistance we can give them in their readjustment to civilian life.

So it is fitting that we pause today to pay tribute to the veterans of Vietnam. But we can honor them more fully by determining to do what is necessary next week and next month and next year to see to it that these men who served their country will now receive in return the educational assistance, job opportunities, and medical care they need and deserve.

#### THE FBI OVERSIGHT SUBCOMMITTEE BEGINS ITS WORK

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, last year the Senate established a special subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee. The Federal Bureau of Investigation Oversight Subcommittee has recently begun its work on bills that would provide tenure for FBI Directors.

As the ranking Republican member of this subcommittee, I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues an interview that appeared in the Omaha World Herald. Mr. Darwin Olofson, chief of the Washington bureau of the World Herald, interviewed the current Director of the FBI, Clarence Kelley. Director Kelley gave his views on the work of the subcommittee as well as other matters crucial to the work of the FBI.

I am sure my colleagues will appreciate reading what Director Kelley has to say. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent to have the World Herald article printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FBI CHIEF: NO TOPICS OFF LIMITS  
(By Darwin Olofson)

Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Clarence Kelley says he knows of no aspect of FBI operations that he would be unwilling to discuss with a new Senate subcommittee created to ride herd on his bureau.

"I construe this as a forum for practically limitless areas of discussion," he said in an interview.

He said he had no fear of information "leaks" from the nine-member subcommittee, on which Nebraska Sen. Roman Hruska is the ranking Republican.

Kelley also said he did not think there was

any danger that the subcommittee, or its members, would try to exert "political influence" on the FBI.

"It's up to us if anything does come up, to control it so it doesn't become a threat," he added.

#### MONDAY MEETING

The subcommittee, established last year, is scheduled to hold its first meeting Monday and will consider bills providing tenure for FBI directors.

Until now, the FBI never has been under the jurisdiction of a congressional "oversight" panel.

Kelley agreed to an interview with the understanding it would deal primarily with his views on the subcommittee and related issues.

On other matters, however, he had these comments:

He favors the death penalty for certain crimes, but not because he subscribes "to the idea of an eye for an eye or a tooth for a tooth."

It is an effective crime deterrent, in his view, and no one has yet come up with anything as effective.

#### DIFFICULT KIDNAPINGS

The kidnapping of Patricia Hearst in California involves a "difficult situation: of an unusual nature because, to his recollection, "it is the first political kidnapping" in this country.

Asked whether the FBI was exercising more than customary restraint in the Hearst case, Kelley said no new policy was being followed.

"We've always said we followed the idea that the safety of the victim is paramount," he said.

The FBI traditionally has not tried to rescue persons while they were in the hands of their abductors, he added.

With respect to the Senate oversight committee, Kelley said he had talked to officials of the Central Intelligence Agency, which for many years has had to answer to the special congressional committee.

He said the CIA has found the arrangement "very helpful."

Kelley, 61, said he did not care whether he had tenure or not, that he was satisfied to serve at the pleasure of the president.

But the appointment of FBI directors for a period of, say, nine years would be a good idea, he said, because it would assure continuity and free them from "political hassling."

He opposed proposals that the FBI be made an independent agency.

"My feeling . . . is that the FBI can work very comfortably under the Department of Justice as a bureau," he said.

He also disagreed with those who have proposed that the FBI be restricted to the anti-crime field and be stripped of its national security responsibilities.

#### "COMPLEMENTARY FIELDS"

The two investigative fields, Kelley said, "are mutually complementary."

The confidentiality of FBI records is one matter he is likely to discuss with the Senate subcommittee, he indicated.

The records presently are protected by a Justice Department order, rather than by statute.

Earlier in the week, Hruska told The World-Herald he felt the subcommittee should be a "consultative group" and should "not try to operate the FBI."

He said he was opposed to taking national security investigations away from the FBI.

#### LUKEWARM

Hruska was lukewarm on the idea of tenure for the FBI director, but said he would support tenure legislation.

But he stressed his belief that, regardless of any tenure law, the FBI director should be

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subject to dismissal by the president, who is in charge of the Executive Branch.

"I do not believe in complete independence," he said.

"There should be political accountability of every agency of government," he added.

#### THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I am speaking again today to urge Senators to give their advice and consent to the United Nations Convention on Genocide. The Convention defines the crime of genocide and provides for its punishment as an international offense.

Now there are those in the Chamber who criticize the treaty because it includes in its definition of punishable offenses the inciting of others to commit genocide. Mr. President, I urge those who take this as a direct violation of our first amendment right to free speech, to consider the reasoning behind this provision. Genocide in its most fundamental terms is murder. It is the clear decision of the courts in this land that to incite murder is against the law. It follows, therefore, that inciting genocide should also be illegal since genocide is murder.

I have examined the treaty several times, Mr. President, and I have not been able to find one single clause that in any way opposes our Nation's Constitution.

After decades of waiting, the treaty has finally been reported to the full Senate. It was reported favorably, I might add. We have failed once already this decade to ratify the treaty. We must not delay any more.

#### THE WHEAT DEBATE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the March 4 issue of the Minneapolis Tribune included a very thoughtful editorial on this spring's great wheat debate.

The point that the Tribune makes is that the U.S. Department of Agriculture has been irresponsible in allowing wheat reserves to dip to the lowest point in over two decades. A further indication of our plight is the fact that the USDA has been led to claim that some of the wheat, listed for export in its own reports, will likely remain in the United States.

In plain words, this means that we may be able to count on having the 178 million bushels as a carryover rather than having at least some of it sold out from under us. I do not find this very reassuring at all.

I am a firm believer in developing and maintaining our export markets, but at the same time that we provide for the needs of our own people.

I am in full agreement with the comment in this editorial that:

Recent experience combined with the uncertainty of current estimates should inspire caution rather than confidence. In such a key commodity as wheat, a policy of no government-sponsored reserves seems to us unwise at best.

Mr. President, I commend this editorial to the attention of this body, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

#### THE WHEAT DEBATE

All is well in wheat, says the Department of Agriculture. Hurbert Humphrey, probably the best-informed senator on such matters, accuses Agriculture Secretary Butz of complacency and worse. Because both Humphrey and Butz are talking about production, demand and prices in the coming months, neither can be proved right except in retrospect. But there is enough information at hand to suggest that Humphrey is nearer the mark than Butz. In this instance the senator takes a conservative view, arguing that it is better to err by being cautious. We agree.

The focus of the debate is the carryover, the amount of wheat on hand at the end of the marketing year on June 30. Humphrey says the carryover will be lower than the official estimate of 178 million bushels, but even that amount is the lowest in two decades. The Agriculture Department's chief economist describes the situation as tight but not disastrous. Butz and his colleagues say not to worry, because more than 200 million bushels will be on the way by then from South and Southwest spring harvest. Also, there's a possibility that some of the wheat now marked for export was bought in panic and may be resold in the United States. That would increase the domestic carryover.

These assumptions are not entirely reassuring. Although the United States is no longer a source of nearly unlimited food reserves for the world, it remains by far the most important producer for export. The predicted wheat carryover of 178 million bushels compares with nearly double that figure in 1973. It was typically a billion bushels in the 1960s. The world carryover, in all grains—which means, essentially, the United States—is only enough to meet a few weeks' needs. Severe weather in any major growing area, such as India, could deplete reserves quickly.

Similarly, adverse spring weather in the early harvest areas of the United States could cut back the expected inflow of 200 million and more bushels of wheat. In any case, the attempt to minimize the seriousness of the low carryover by pointing to new crops coming in strikes us as dubious. The carryover at the end of June is less significant as a raw figure than as a comparison with the situation on the same date in past years and with wheat stocks elsewhere.

And it may turn out to be true that not as much will be exported as is currently scheduled. But to base agricultural policy on that kind of guess would hardly be prudent.

Still, one asks what room for policy differences there can be when emphasis is on production, and most cultivatable land is in use. The difference is this: Humphrey believes in the need for building up world food reserves with America necessarily in the lead. That is a view shared by the head of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization and by Secretary of State Kissinger. A Gargill executive last month spoke of the need to "develop a conscious reserve program to provide adequate carryovers . . . in time of short supply."

Butz, despite underestimating grain demand the past two years, sees no such needs. He thinks carryovers are adequate. Recent experience combined with the uncertainty of current estimates should inspire caution rather than confidence. In such a key commodity as wheat, a policy of no government-sponsored reserves seems to us unwise at best.

#### SENATOR WILLIAMS URGES EQUAL RIGHTS FOR VIETNAM VETERANS

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, it has been more than a year since the last of our prisoners of war have returned home from Vietnam. It is especially

appropriate that today on the 1-year anniversary of the complete return of our combat personnel from that war we officially observe "Vietnam Veterans Day." I believe that this observance is a fitting tribute to so many citizens who sacrificed so much.

The controversy surrounding our involvement in that war will be with us for a long time to come. But that controversy can in no way detract from our duty to aid the veterans of Vietnam. We must not turn our backs on the men and women who have served their country and served it well. It is paramount that we remind ourselves of their efforts and that we fulfill our obligations to them as we have historically done for our veterans of other wars.

In fact, because that war was not a popular one, our Vietnam veterans face problems which may be greater than for those of other wars. It is a primary national duty to do all that we can to help solve those problems.

On March 24, the nationally syndicated Sunday supplement, Parade magazine, carried an excellent, but nevertheless distressing, article entitled "Vietnam Veterans: They Need Help—Now." The article discusses in detail the various hardships of William Taliaferro of Elizabeth, N.J., a disabled combat veteran and former POW. These hardships are very real and are, unfortunately, too typical for so many of our veterans who have served so unselfishly.

The article also discusses legislation which I have joined in sponsoring, S. 2789, the Vietnam Era Veterans Educational Benefits Act. This is only one of many proposals presently before Congress designed to provide adequate and extended benefits to our veterans and is a significant step in bettering their situations. I am hopeful that the Senate will favorably consider this proposal as well as other appropriate veterans' legislation.

At this time, on the occasion of "Vietnam Veterans Day," I ask unanimous consent to have the article, "Vietnam Veterans: They Need Help—Now," printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

#### VIETNAM VETERANS: THEY NEED HELP—NOW (By Jonathan Braun)

For seven days in 1968 William Taliaferro was a prisoner of war. Today, more than five years after that nightmarish ordeal, he is once again a prisoner—of peace.

He is one of thousands who have been locked into lives of hardship, disappointment and despair after serving in Vietnam.

"Everyone's glad the war is over," says Taliaferro, a 24-year-old ex-Marine corporal, "but no one gives a damn about the veterans who are still fighting to survive."

Now they fight on welfare and unemployment lines, in government hospitals and psychiatric wards—these Americans who faced death in the jungles and rice paddies of Indochina. Some fight for jobs, decent housing, education and training, others just to be accepted as good citizens, and still others to be free of terrifying memories and the chains of drug addiction. Says one vet: "We're up against a whole system."

It's a system of arbitrary justice, insensitive bureaucracy and endless red tape, and for those who see themselves as its victims,

April 9, 1974

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

Reference is made to your letter of March 28, 1974, expressing your concern about the increase in crime. I, too, share your concern regarding the increase in crime which primarily occurred during the last half of 1973. Crime, as we both know, is a social problem and cannot be charged directly to law enforcement.

It should be noted that at the conclusion of World War II and at the end of the Korean conflict the incidence of crime declined during the following year. This again occurred at the end of the Vietnam conflict. This phenomenon could be read as indicating society's relief at the conclusion of each affair; however, to my knowledge no sociologist or anyone else has been able to explain these occurrences in another way.

The incidence of crime actually began to increase about midyear 1973 and continued through the end of the calendar year. Some law enforcement agencies believe the incidence of crime increased due to unemployment, especially in the young age, low income group. They point out that unemployment, accompanied by the rate of inflation, has caused a substantial amount of economic suffering. Other police officials are concerned because while law enforcement has been strengthened through the use of Federal monies, equal attention has not been given to prosecutors, courts, and corrections areas. Accordingly, these other branches of the criminal justice system are hard pressed to handle the workload being given to them by the police agencies.

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Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Jenkins  
1 - Mr. Reed  
1 - Mr. Bowers  
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt  
1 - Mr. Campbell  
1 - Mr. Conger

NOTE: The Director personally acknowledged Senator Hruska's letter under date of 4/3/74.

RDC:vdd (9)

Enclosure

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Honorable Roman L. Hruska

Currently, plea bargaining is probably being used far more often than it would be under ordinary circumstances. The loaded court calendars contribute to this matter, and more offenders are being placed on probation and/or given suspended sentences than ever before. Some of this latter activity also relates to corrections in that probation and parole officers have more offenders to supervise than they can effectively handle. In view of this, some courts are sentencing offenders to unsupervised probation. The police officials believe that when probation and suspended sentences are given in connection with crimes wherein one would usually expect incarceration, the criminal justice system itself is substantially contributing to criminal recidivism.

Your specific questions and my answers are attached. If we can be of additional assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

<sup>ce</sup>  
Clarence

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

Enclosures (2)

ATTACHMENT A

April 9, 1974

(1) To what degree do you believe that the increase can be attributed to reporting discrepancies?

The crime increase which has occurred, occurred in all population groups including suburban and rural areas. I am enclosing a copy of the Crime Index Trend table for the fourth quarter of 1973 (Attachment B) so that you will be aware of the reported increases for this period in each population group. To specifically answer your question, any increase attributable to reporting discrepancies would be minimal and by that I mean less than one percent. Let me further advise that in order for a law enforcement agency to be used in crime trends, they must have furnished acceptable data for not only calendar year 1973, but also calendar year 1972. Each individual monthly report from a law enforcement agency is reviewed not only for mathematical accuracy, but also for reasonableness and consistency with prior periods. If an unusual deviation is noted on these returns, we immediately contact the law enforcement agency concerned to find out the reason for the deviation. If we find there has been a change in reporting procedures or other areas, we immediately remove the agency from crime trends. The agency cannot be returned to crime trends until acceptable data has been submitted for the two comparable periods.

(2) Does the dramatic increase of 16 percent in the last quarter of 1973 portend an increase for 1974?

I believe it would be reasonable to assume that the crime increase will continue in 1974, however, we have not received sufficient reports from law enforcement as of this time to document this matter.

(3) Is there a pattern in the underlying data that suggests that the near abolition of the death penalty contributed to the increase in crime?

We have not discovered any pattern which would suggest the abolition of the death penalty has materially contributed to the increase in crime; however, the use of firearms in the commission of criminal acts continues to increase. In the absence of mandatory sentences for the use of firearms in committing crime, there is no effective deterrent to such activity.

Enclosure

62-101641 -

~~ENCLOSURE~~

(4) From your underlying data, can you discern the rate of increase for Federal crimes?

We cannot discern the rate of increase in Federal crimes because there is no Federal program to measure this area. In measuring crime under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program we use seven Crime Index offenses consisting of murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and auto theft. The Federal criminal statutes which relate to these specific criminal acts are also state crimes and are included in Uniform Crime Reports, through reports submitted by local, county, and state law enforcement agencies. It should be noted that the vast majority of Federal crimes are also state criminal violations.

(5) Can an estimate be made of the number of crimes not reported to law enforcement agencies? Stated otherwise, how accurate are the figures on the incidence of crime?

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) has contracted with the Bureau of Census to do victimization studies in certain cities throughout the country. To date these victimization studies indicate there is about twice as much crime as comes to the attention of the police. The original studies made for LEAA covered a time period of one year; however, due to memory problems on the part of persons interviewed, the next victimization studies will limit the time period to six months. LEAA hopes to improve the validity of the data through reduction of the time period. In connection with victimization studies, we must remember that persons being interviewed do not necessarily know whether the facts they are reporting are really crimes under statutory definition or not. Further, the interviewer in these matters has no means of validating the information furnished by the interviewee in connection with unreported crime. For this reason, victimization studies have to be considered academic rather than an actual proven fact of reality. Victimization studies are valuable in determining weaknesses in each or all branches of the criminal justice system. From the data collected, each branch of the criminal justice system must look at the matter and endeavor to eliminate weaknesses and/or impediments which may exist. Victimization studies cover the universe of total crime, whereas, Uniform Crime Reports covers the universe of crimes which become known to the police. The police can only act upon matters of which they become aware. It should further be noted that not all alleged criminal acts reported to the police turn out to be actual crimes. The police through investigation validate each alleged crime report. If investigation proves that a crime did not occur, the police then unfound the complaint. Uniform Crime Reports is a practical police program. We use standard criminal act definitions to overcome the differences in legal definitions which vary from state to state. Each submitting law enforcement agency is supposed to follow the standard criminal act definitions.

(6) What are the reasons underlying decisions not to report crimes? Can the failure to report be attributed to a lack of confidence in law enforcement agencies?

The following is a tabulation by percentage distribution of reasons advanced for not reporting personal and household victimizations. This data was developed by the Bureau of Census in connection with victimization surveys.

	Personal	Household
Nothing could be done - lack of proof	34	37
Not important enough	28	31
Police would not want to be bothered	8	9
Too inconvenient	5	4
Private or personal matter	4	3
Afraid of reprisal	2	1
Reported to someone else	7	3
Other or not available	12	12

(7) Do you believe that any new measures should be taken in response to the figures in the 1973 Uniform Crime Report?

The criminal justice system in the United States for the most part continues to operate as autonomous branches. The police, prosecutors, courts, and corrections branches must work in a spirit of cooperation, and each branch of criminal justice must recognize and furnish assistance if possible in connection with the problems of the other branches. When one branch of the criminal justice system is strengthened we must strengthen each of the other branches to insure a smooth operating system.

62-101641-

April 3, 1974

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I have your letter of March 28, 1974, expressing your concern about the increase in crime. In order to be responsive to your letter, I wanted to let you know that this is being given prompt attention and will be forthcoming to you in the near future.

With my very best wishes and warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

15/ Clarence

1 - Mr. Wason Campbell (with copy of incoming) (sent direct)

CMK:edm (4)

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TIME 9:20 AM  
DATE 4-11-74  
BY [signature]

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 EDWARD J. GURNEY, FLA.

JOHN H. HOLLOMAN III  
 CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 28, 1974

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Honorable Clarence Kelley  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Director Kelley:

I am deeply concerned, as I know you are, about the dramatic increase in crime as reported in the Uniform Crime Reports for 1973. As reported, crime increased 5 percent during 1973 as compared to 1972. But even more distressing is the report that crime increased 16 percent during the last quarter of 1973.

From past reports, it appeared that the incidence of crime was decreasing. For several years the degree of the increase gradually declined and last year the FBI reported a net decrease in crime. Some commentators concluded that the United States had "turned the corner" on crime. If we did in fact turn the corner last year, I hope we have not come full circle around the block this year.

As ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, I feel it is incumbent upon me to learn more about these figures and their far-reaching ramifications. In general, I desire to know whether the FBI intends to further analyze this data and all other relevant information to determine why there has been such a turnabout. Quite simply, I would like to have your views on the question why there has been such an increase.

More specifically, I would also like to learn the answers to the following questions:

- (1) To what degree do you believe that the increase can be attributed to reporting discrepancies?
- (2) Does the dramatic increase of 16 percent in the last quarter of 1973 portend an increase for 1974?
- (3) Is there a pattern in the underlying data that suggests that the near abolition of the death penalty contributed to the increase in crime?

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CORRESPONDENCE



Honorable Clarence Kelley

2

March 28, 1974

(4) From your underlying data, can you discern the rate of increase for Federal crimes?

(5) Can an estimate be made of the number of crimes not reported to law enforcement agencies? Stated otherwise, how accurate are the figures on the incidence of crime?

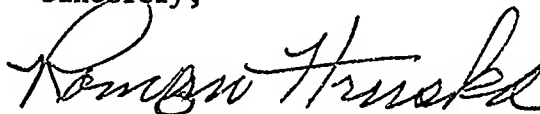
(6) What are the reasons underlying decisions not to report crimes? Can the failure to report be attributed to a lack of confidence in law enforcement agencies?

(7) Do you believe that any new measures should be taken in response to the figures in the 1973 Uniform Crime Report?

I look forward to receiving your answers to these questions.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,



Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senator  
Nebraska

(R-NEBR.)

RLH:dmd

May 15, 1974

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hruska:

Representatives of the FBI met on May 13, 1974, with [ ] of your staff and [ ] of Senator Kennedy's staff to discuss the problem regarding the proposed change in exemption number 7 of the Freedom of Information Act regarding investigatory files. I understand that complete agreement was reached during this meeting and that no effort will be made at this time to change the exemption. I want you to know how much we appreciate your assistance in this matter. As always, you were most helpful.

b6  
b7C

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

NOTE: See R. R. Franck to Mr. Jenkins Memo dated 5-14-74, captioned "S. 2543; H. R. 12471; Freedom of Information Legislation."

- 1 - Mr. Callahan (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Mintz (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Franck (detached)

- 1 - Mr. Farrington (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Bowers (detached)

DWB:kjs/ech (8)

4 MAY 23 1974

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REC-106

MAY 17 1974

62-101671-89  
Released 5/16/74

June 7, 1974

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hruska:

My associates and I indeed appreciate your efforts in opposing the amendment of the Freedom of Information Act on the floor of the Senate on May 30th. You expressed the position of the FBI and we thank you for your continued staunch support.

With my warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

- 1 - Omaha - Enclosure  
1 - Mr. Mintz - Enclosure  
1 - Congressional Services Office - Enclosure

NOTE: Prior cordial correspondence with Senator Hruska (R-Nebraska).

JCW:nmi (6)

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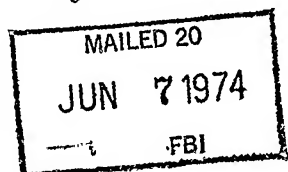
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EX-105

REC-67

62-1015-190



JUN 10 1974

JCW (H)

May 30, 1971

AMENDMENT OF FREEDOM OF  
INFORMATION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of S. 2543, which the clerk will state by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read the bill by title, as follows:

A bill (S. 2543) to amend section 552 of title V, United States Code, commonly known as the Freedom of Information Act.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That (a) the fourth sentence of section 552(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is deleted and the following substituted in lieu thereof: "Each agency shall maintain and make available for public inspection and copying current indexes providing identifying information for the public as to any matter issued, adopted, or promulgated after July 4, 1967, and required by this paragraph to be made available or published. Each agency shall publish, quarterly or more frequently, each index unless it determines by order published in the Federal Register that the publication would be unnecessary and impracticable, in which case the agency shall nonetheless provide copies of such index on request at a cost comparable to that charged had the index been published."

(b) (1) Section 552(a)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(3) Except with respect to the records made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, each agency, upon any request for records which reasonably describes such records and which is made in accordance with published rules stating the time, place, fees, and procedures to be followed, shall make the records promptly available to any person."

(2) Section 552(a) of such title 5 is amended by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5) and by inserting immediately after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

"(4) (A) In order to carry out the provisions of this section, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall promulgate regulations, pursuant to notice and receipt of public comment, specifying a uniform schedule of fees applicable to all agencies. Such fees shall be limited to reasonable standard charges for document search and duplication and provide recovery of only the direct costs of such search and duplication. Documents may be furnished without charge or at a reduced charge where the agency determines that waiver or reduction of the fee is in the public interest because furnishing the information can be considered in the public interest. But such fees shall ordinarily not be charged whenever—

"(i) the person requesting the records is an indigent individual;

"(ii) such fees would amount, in the aggregate, for a request or series of related requests, to less than \$3;

ENCLOSURE

62-101641-90

Let Sen. Hruska

6-7-74

JCW/nm

(The passage of this proposed amendment would undoubtedly have the effect of inhibiting FBI informants and citizens from coming forth to offer vital bits of information to the FBI. They will no longer feel confident that their names will remain secret from public scrutiny, possibly subjecting them to embarrassment and/or reprisals. The net result will be a crippling effect on the FBI's ability to garner information and obtain successful prosecution in criminal cases.

Moreover, the release of any material into the public domain is likely to cause embarrassment to individuals mentioned in FBI files. This Congress has exhibited a marked increase in the concern for the protection of privacy of U.S. citizens. There are literally dozens of bills being circulated in Congress today with various provisions attempting to protect private citizens from unauthorized disclosure of many Government records which may concern them.

Indeed, I fear that this amendment will work cross-purposes to the bills criminal justice information system, such as the measures introduced by the senior Senator from North Carolina (Mr. ERVIN) and this Senator.

The basic thrust of these bills is to maintain the confidentiality of law enforcement records. We have held extensive hearing on these bills and throughout these hearings the point has been repeatedly stressed that information in law enforcement files must be kept in confidence to insure that the individual's right to privacy is secure. Yet, this amendment purports to give anyone the right to request and receive some of these very same records. I can think of no other instance where an amendment to a bill has posed such a grave threat to the very thrust of a major bill that is still in committee and has yet to come to the floor.

Mr. President, the threat to personal privacy that such an amendment poses can already be documented. The Department of Justice has adopted regulations which authorize release of files which are over 15 years old to historical researchers. Like the proposed amendment, the regulations provide that the FBI can delete information which might reveal the identity of informants.

In one instance, a researcher asked for the files on the investigation of Ezra Pound for treason. Pursuant to its regulations, the FBI deleted the names of the informants and other information that it thought could reveal his identity. Yet, the research was so knowledgeable about the facts of the case that he was able to link the information in the file to the actual informants. The researcher then went on in his article to criticize these informants for cooperating with the FBI and squealing on their friend, Pound.

Apart from the merits of it, apart from the justice or injustice of it, Mr. President, if it becomes known that files may be released subject to deletions such as those enumerated in the amendment proposed by the Senator from Michigan, if it becomes known and if by deduction and by the supplying of additional extraneous information those names can, in effect, be restored by a researcher, then the forecast can be readily and reliably made that the sources for FBI information will dry up and become fewer and fewer as time goes on. This was an issue in the Pound case that arose more than 15 years after the file was current. But the Department is finding administrative difficulties with the regulations which have been adopted; regulations which are very similar to those which the Senator from Michigan seeks to put into the concrete form of a statute.

Mr. President, a few more instances like that of the Ezra Pound case and the FBI will be hard put to use informants as legitimate law enforcement techniques.

Mr. President, the FBI is very strongly opposed to this amendment. They focus on the point that their files are investigatory for law enforcement purposes, not for the purpose of writing stories. It is for one purpose only, and that is a law enforcement purpose. Since that is their mission and since enforcement of the

law is a matter of prime importance to this country, this amendment should be denied and rejected.

The proposed amendment would apply to records of, any age, including those most recently compiled. And it is commonsense that the more recent the case and the more recent the forced disclosure of the identity of the informant, the more impact such a disclosure will have on other individuals who may wish to do their part to assist the FBI in enforcing the law.

In my judgment, the mere approval of this amendment, even without any further procedures under it, will have that effect, Mr. President, because there will always be the imminent potential that there will be a release of that document and that there will be, through it, notwithstanding the deletion of names, the ability to trace the informant's name, address, and location.

Furthermore, it is going to be very difficult for the FBI to know how much information can be disclosed without exposing an informant. The FBI cannot know the extent of the requester's knowledge on the subject, what other information the requester may have to link certain items to the informants or even the purpose for which the requester wants to use the information.

Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes more.

The identification of an informant, even if accomplished by other information, together with a reference that portions of an FBI file were obtained, can strike fear in the hearts of those who already have cooperated with the FBI. This fear will be not only for their reputations but also for their own safety and that of their families.

Mr. President, as I already have mentioned, the FBI is operating under guidelines that apply to records over 15 years old. Those guidelines protect categories of information similar to the categories the proposed amendment purports to protect. However, as is clearly documented, the FBI is experiencing some difficulties under standards which go further and protect more information than those proposed in the amendment. In addition to the problem of revealing informants, it is my understanding that the estate of one individual whose file or portions of it were disclosed intends to bring suit against the FBI for invading the privacy and adversely affecting the reputations of the relatives of the individual.

In my view, we should allow the FBI to have more time to gain more experience in this difficult field before we embalm any standards in a statute. Perhaps some of the problems can be ironed out. Let us legislate on the basis of experience, not on unfounded forecasts of what might occur in the future, and certainly not in the vacuum of saying that the public has a right to know without referring to the rights that society possesses, as well as the rights of private individuals who are involved.

Mr. President, we are dealing in this matter with what I believe to be the most important rights, and in some respect the most important rights, an in-

dividual may possess, his right to privacy, his right to personal safety. This amendment poses a threat to those rights. For that reason, Mr. President, rights.

For that reason, Mr. President, I oppose the amendment, and I urge my colleagues to take the same step when they come to casting their votes.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Record a statement by the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) on this particular subject and on this particular point, he being absent from the Senate on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR THURMOND

When the Freedom of Information Act was enacted in 1966, it was well recognized that Congressional intent behind such an Act was directed towards regulatory agencies as distinguished from investigative agencies. This premise is reaffirmed when it is noted that Congress went to great lengths to insure that data contained in investigatory files would not be disclosed to unauthorized agencies or individuals, by specifically listing as one of the nine exemptions to disclosure under the Act exemption seven pertaining to investigatory files. The passage of time has failed to produce worthwhile evidence that would encourage a change from that original stance.

All of us are aware of the general feeling permeating the country that our citizens want to know what their Government is doing and therefore, should have access to the files, of various Governmental agencies. However, by the same token, we are also concerned about a mutual problem of invasion of an individual's privacy. I contend that this fundamental right of privacy is as great, if not greater, than the right owed to the general public for open disclosure.

The FBI, being an investigative agency of the Federal Government, obtains raw, unevaluated data from individuals from all walks of life who furnish this information with the implied or expressed understanding that such information is being furnished to the Government in confidence, never to be disclosed unless to an official, authorized individual or agency. Senate Report No. 813 supports this view by stating in part, "It is also necessary for the very operation of our Government to allow it to keep confidential certain material, such as the investigatory files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." The House, in Report No. 1497 also took note of exemption seven providing protection for data such as that which is contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This position has also come under judicial review and has been sustained in a number of legal proceedings. In *Weisberg v. Department of Justice*, which involved a suit by Mr. Weisberg for an FBI Laboratory report which was part of the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, the court held that once it has been determined by a District Judge that files, "(1) were investigatory in nature; and (2) were compiled for law enforcement purposes, such files are exempt from compelled disclosure." As recently as May 15, 1974, the Supreme Court denied certiorari in this case.

In a more recent case in which some members of Congress brought suit against the FBI for any data it might have in its files concerning them, the District Court of the District of Columbia held that in regards to background-type investigations conducted on an individual being considered for Federal employment, such investigations are

62-101111-20

protected disclosure under the seventh exemption of the Freedom of Information Act. It is clearly apparent that both Congress and the courts have seen the wisdom of excluding from disclosure data contained in investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes.

Departmental Order 528-73 which became effective in July of last year, basically provides that although Justice Department investigatory files are exempt from compulsory disclosure, persons engaged in historical research projects will be accorded access to material of historical interest that is more than 15 years old as a matter of administrative discretion. It is my understanding that since July of last year, the FBI has attempted to implement the provisions of this Order, even though it has been confronted with enumerable problems relating to the invasion of an individual's privacy.

"The New York Times" in its April 21st issue, reported that the researcher, who had requested and received data concerning Ezra Pound from the files of the FBI, was successful in identifying a number of individuals who had furnished the Bureau data concerning Pound. This, despite the fact that the names and addresses of such individuals, as well as other pertinent identifying data, were deleted from the information furnished. The researcher went on and not only identified the individuals furnishing information to the FBI by name, but also described the data furnished as well as expressed surprise that Pound's "closest friends" cooperated with the FBI. This points out the futility of attempting to protect a source of information, by deleting identifying data, from an experienced researcher who can easily put the pieces of the puzzle together.

Disclosures of this type of information can only hinder the investigative responsibilities of the FBI or those of similar agencies whose primary responsibility is to combat criminal activities. The FBI has a high reputation and the fact that information given to it in confidence is kept secret. It is just such assurance as this that encourages individuals from all walks of life to furnish this agency information felt to come within its investigative responsibilities. If we now attempt, through legislation, to discourage such people from reporting to their Government violations of law because of fear that their identities will be made public, we will be doing a disservice to our country.

Therefore, I am unalterably opposed to any amendment which will weaken the investigative effectiveness of the FBI or other agencies responsible for investigating criminal activities, by shutting off one of their greatest source of information—the American public.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, will the Senator yield half a minute to me on my time?

Mr. WEICKER. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, reference was made to the standards set forth in the amendment which the Senator

can Bar Association proposal. That suggestion was not made by the Senator from Michigan. He correctly described it as a position recommended by the administrative law section of the American Bar Association. All of us who are familiar with the proceedings of that association know that that section, when it

reports to the House of Delegates, thoroughly canvasses and make their effort an additional process. After it has been carefully considered and recommended, it then goes to the House of Delegates.

The Senator has correctly described it. However, it has come to be known as an American Bar Association proposal, and it is not.

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. President, I wish to speak in favor of the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Michigan. I think it is a great amendment. I think it relates to a matter that should have received our attention and the attention of the American people a long time ago. If it had and if we had acted, many of the abuses which we place under the heading of Watergate would never have occurred.

Mr. President, I notice in the memorandum distributed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to various members of the U.S. Senate, a statement is made in opposition to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan, that the Hart amendment would:

Destroy the confidence of the American people in the Federal investigative agencies.

62-101641-90

June 6, 1974

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Hruska:

I wish to thank you for the courtesies extended to me today during my testimony concerning the FBI's fiscal year 1975 appropriation request.

Your consistent support and keen appreciation of the problems and complexities of our responsibilities are most gratifying. My associates and I are thankful for all the assistance you have rendered.

Sincerely,

Clarence W. Kelley

1 - Mr. Bowers

EX-117

REC-16

62-101641-91

DJG:sch

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JUN 10 1974

BY SPECIAL  
MESSENGER

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1 - Mr. J. B. Adams  
1 - Mr. R. E. Gebhardt  
1 - Mr. J. J. McDermott  
1 - Mr. J. D. Jamieson

August 5, 1974

*P*  
Honorable Roman Lee Kraska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20515

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall  
1 - Mr. F. S. Putman, Jr.  
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan  
1 - Mr. C. A. Mosher

Dear Senator Kraska:

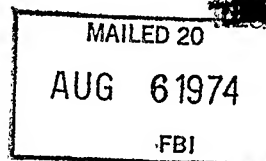
The following is being set forth in view of our conversation on the airplane on July 28, 1974. At that time you mentioned the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) program in connection with providing protective services against possible terroristic acts directed toward the forthcoming Bicentennial Celebration.

In November, 1973, a representative of my office contacted Richard Velde, then Associate Administrator of LEAA, and Thomas Crockett, Director, Research Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police, concerning the possible development of mutual areas of interest in antiterrorist programs and activities. On January 8, 1974, a conference was held between officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the LEAA relative to cooperative activities concerning extremist and terrorist matters.

Prior to the above meetings the FBI had been actively involved in combating the overall terrorist problem for several years. It had engaged in the exchange of information of mutual benefit to local and Federal law enforcement agencies and in energetic training programs designed to familiarize these agencies with the problem of domestic terrorism. All field

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Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

CAM:jlc/elw  
(10)



62-101641-92  
SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

REC 68

AUG 7 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Roman Lee Hruska

offices of the FBI are under a mandate from FBI Headquarters that information relative to every planned or actual act of violence be furnished to local authorities having jurisdiction immediately, even prior to the notification of FBI Headquarters.

In 1969, 271 conferences were held by the FBI on the subject of "Extremist Groups and Violence" with 23,651 representatives of 6,341 criminal justice agencies in attendance. In 1970, 33,730 representatives of 8,305 agencies attended 277 conferences on "Bombing and Bomb Threats." Last year 284 conferences were held on "Extremism and Terrorism" with 24,953 representatives of 6,773 agencies in attendance.

In continuance of the FBI's recognition of the terrorist problem, the FBI annual conferences for 1974 are dealing with the subject "Kidnaping-Hostage Situations."

The FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia, has developed into a center for training of law enforcement officers in the field of terrorism. During the fiscal year 1974, four sessions of 12 weeks each of the FBI National Academy were held. Each of these sessions was attended by 250 law enforcement officers including a number from foreign countries. The Intelligence Division of the FBI during these sessions presented the attendees with extensive background information relative to extremist and terrorist groups operating throughout the United States as well as acts of violence and terrorism perpetrated by them. There are presently 159 police instructors assigned to our various field offices who have received special training and are qualified to instruct local law enforcement officers in terrorist and other matters. They regularly deliver lectures on terrorist matters before police training schools throughout the country in order to acquaint police officers with information on terrorist activities. A National Symposium in 1973 at the FBI Academy dealing with the subject of "Terrorism" was attended by 126 law enforcement executives from across the Nation.

On January 28, 1974, [redacted]  
[redacted] representatives conferred with United States officials,  
including the FBI, in connection with [redacted]

b7D

Honorable Roman Lee Hruska



b7D

You may rest assured the FBI is cognizant of the continuing threat of terrorism and will continue to direct its attention toward solving the problems this terrorism presents.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

NOTE:

Mr. Kelley instructed the above letter be written in connection with his conversation with Senator Hruska on 7/28/74.

105  
*[Signature]*  
August 27, 1974

0  
Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hruska:

I have read with interest your remarks appearing in the Congressional Record of August 22nd with regard to this Bureau's appropriations for fiscal year 1975. My associates and I are most appreciative of your comments and trust our activities will continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

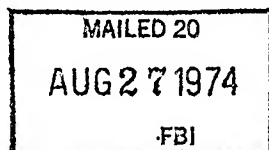
G. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

- ST 104  
1 - Omaha  
1 - Congressional Services Office

REC-71 62-101641-93  
NOTE: We have had prior cordial correspondence with Senator Hruska (R-Nebraska). He is on the Bureau mailing list and is a member of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee.

*[Handwritten: 1000]*  
Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. *mhb:nlm* (5)  
Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
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*[Handwritten: 62-101641-93]*  
AUG 28 1974

SEP 5 1974  
MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

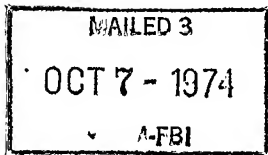
October 7, 1974

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

*Lt 5-1*

Dear Senator Hruska:

I wanted you to know how much we in the FBI appreciated your participation in the hearings on October 2, 1974, concerning wiretap legislation. Your contributions to these hearings were most effective. It is my hope and belief that we established a record during these hearings which clearly illustrates that our current wiretap authority is exercised most judiciously and that further restrictions in this regard undoubtedly would work to the detriment of this country. Your understanding of vital issues such as this means a great deal to us.



Sincerely yours,

Clarence

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

*[Handwritten signature]*

1 - Mr. Adams  
1 - Mr. Wannall  
1 - Mr. Mintz

1 - Mr. McDermott  
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt  
1 - Mr. Bowers

DWB:kjs (9)

EX 104

REC-61

62-101041-94

*[Handwritten signature]*

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

OCT 17 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*[Handwritten mark]*

October 18, 1974

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hruska:

My associates and I indeed appreciate your bringing to the attention of your colleagues and the American public the Supreme Court's ruling in the Ivanov case. Your continuing staunch support of this Bureau means a great deal to all of us and we are most grateful to you.

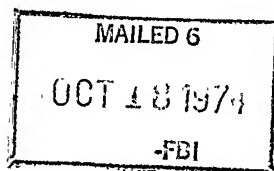
Sincerely yours,

REC-46

EX-117

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

7 OCT 21 1974



62-101671-95

1 - Congressional Services Office - Enclosure

NOTE: Our relations with Senator Hruska (R-Nebraska) have been excellent.

JCW:nmi (4)

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

ENCLOSURE

NOV 1 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO 254-346

October 16, 1974

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - SENATE

FAVORABLE SUPREME COURT ACTION ON FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE WIRETAPPING

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws has been holding hearings on the power of the Federal Government to wiretap. One of the issues examined in these hearings is the power of the President to wiretap in foreign intelligence cases without the prior approval of a Federal judge.

Yesterday, the Supreme Court in the case of *Ivanov v. United States*, No. 73-1648, refused to review the decision of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals which upheld warrantless electronic surveillances for the purpose of gathering foreign intelligence information. Because of the interest of the Senate in this matter, I ask unanimous consent to have

printed in the RECORD, following my remarks, a copy of the decision of the court of appeals and to discuss at this time the effect of the Supreme Court's decision.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Let to Hruska  
10-18-74  
Jew/mr

ENCLOSURE

62-101641 95

December 27, 1974

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hruska:

Enclosed is a copy of the 1974 FBI Annual Report  
which I thought you might like to have. For your information,  
the printing of this particular issue has been limited and it is  
not readily available for public distribution.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

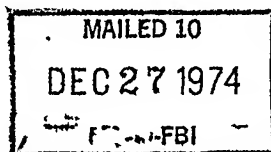
Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

Enclosure

1 - Congressional Services Office

JCW:nmi (4)

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Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_





PLAINTEXT

CABLEGRAM

NITEL

12-26-74

TO LEGAT CARACAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

REC-16

62-101641-97  
 SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA (REPUBLICAN - NEBRASKA)  
 VISIT TO VENEZUELA,  
 JANUARY 2 TO 9, 1975

SENATOR HRUSKA, A STAUNCH SUPPORTER OF THE FBI, WILL  
 ARRIVE IN CARACAS AT 10:30 P.M. ON JANUARY 2, 1975, ON  
 PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT 441. HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY HIS  
 WIFE AND THEY PLAN TO STAY IN CARACAS UNTIL THE MORNING OF  
 JANUARY 9, 1975. SENATOR HRUSKA IS RANKING MINORITY  
 MEMBER OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND ITS  
 SUBCOMMITTEE ON FBI OVERSIGHT, AS WELL AS RANKING  
 MINORITY MEMBER OF THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE  
 HANDLING THE FBI'S APPROPRIATIONS. HE HAS MADE IT A  
 PRACTICE IN THE PAST WHILE TRAVELING ABROAD TO CALL ON  
 FBI REPRESENTATIVES. HE HAS BEEN FURNISHED YOUR NAME AND  
 TELEPHONE NUMBER AND HAS STATED HE WILL WANT TO VISIT

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asst. Dir.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Admin. \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

1 - Mr. Callahan - Detached  
 1 - Mr. Wannall - Detached  
 1 - Mr. McDermott - Detached  
 1 - Mr. Boynton - Detached (Route through for Review)  
 1 - Mr. Bowers - Detached

NOTE: See J. J. McDermott to Mr. Jenkins Memo dated 12-24-74 captioned  
 "Senator Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb.), Visit to Venezuela, 1/2-9/75."

DWB:kjs (8)

MAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☒

CABLEGRAM TO CARACAS  
RE: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA

WITH YOU. FURTHER DETAILS CONCERNING HIS TRAVELS WILL  
BE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE EMBASSY SINCE THE DEPARTMENT  
OF STATE IS HANDLING THESE ARRANGEMENTS. YOU SHOULD  
EXTEND THE SENATOR AND MRS. HRUSKA APPROPRIATE  
COURTESIES.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Jenkins

DATE: 12-24-74

FROM : J. J. McDermott

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA (R-NEB.)  
VISIT TO VENEZUELA, 1/2-9/75

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Admin. Serv. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

Senator Hruska advised Inspector Bowers on the morning of 12-24-74 that he and Mrs. Hruska are traveling to Caracas, Venezuela, arriving there on 1-2-75. They plan to remain until 1-9-75. Senator Hruska, who is Ranking Minority Member of the Senate Committee on Judiciary and its Subcommittee on FBI Oversight, as well as our Appropriations Subcommittee, has long been a staunch supporter of the FBI. The Senator has made it a practice in the past of calling on our Legal Attaches whenever he is in a foreign city where we have representatives assigned. He was furnished the name of Special Agent [redacted] as our Legat in Caracas and was also furnished his telephone number. The Senator said he definitely will be in touch with [redacted] during the time he is in Caracas.

b6  
b7c

The Senator is leaving the U. S. from Miami on Pan American Flight 441 at 6:35 p.m. on 1-2-75, arriving in Caracas at 10:30 p.m. All arrangements for him there are being handled by the Department of State. He plans to depart Caracas on an early morning Pan American flight on 1-9-75.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed cablegram be sent to Legat, Caracas.

## Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Wannall - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. McDermott - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Boynton - Enclosure (Route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. Bowers - Enclosure

DWB:kjs (7)

EX-117

REC-16

62-101641-97

JAN 2 1975  
DEC 30 1974

CORRESPONDENCE

TWO

# Nebraska Sen. Hruska Won't Seek Re-Election

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Staff Writer  
Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R-Nebr.), a pillar of midwestern conservatism in the Senate for the past 20 years and a senior member of two of the most powerful committees, will not seek re-election in 1976.

Hruska, a successful Omaha lawyer and former member of the U.S. House (1952 to 1954), was first elected to the Senate in 1954 to fill an unexpired term.

He has cast liberal votes occasionally—for the nuclear test ban treaties in 1963 and 1969, for the 1964 and 1965 civil rights bills, for example—and this year he surprised some colleagues by voting for the farm bill which President Ford later vetoed.

But for most of his career, he has been known as a strong conservative and Republican loyalist. He battled no-fault auto insurance, the consumer protection bill, gun control legislation (although in recent years he has backed some forms of control over cheap "Saturday night special" handguns).

He voted against mass transit and Medicare and consistently opposed attempts to legislate an end to the Vietnam war. He fought any stringent new regulation of the drug and insurance industries, and he gave strong support to the FBI and other enforcement law agencies, pressing to increase the agencies' powers.

He was the Nixon administration's floor spokesman during its losing 1969-70 battles to put Southern conservatives Clement F. Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell on the Supreme Court.

Although he often uses sharp rhetoric on the Senate floor, Hruska is a private conversationalist.

Hruska sometimes surprises listeners with his courteous, occasionally almost courtly manner.

Often in private discourse, he has a mildly ironic tone and even a slightly self-mocking cast. It was this ironic tone which figured in one of the most famous incidents involving the senator—his alleged defense of "mediocrity" during the 1970 Senate battle over Carswell.

Liberal lawyers and lobbying organizations outside the Senate had mounted a campaign to denigrate Carswell's legal abilities, complete with letters and petitions from professors at prestigious Eastern law schools like Harvard and Yale declaring Carswell a man of meager legal talents and "mediocre" intellectual attainments, unworthy of the Supreme Court.

Angered by the comments, Hruska told newscasters:

"Even if he (Carswell) were mediocre, there are a lot of mediocre judges and people and lawyers. They are entitled to a little representation, aren't they, and a little chance? We can't have all Brandeses, and Frankfurters and Cardozos and stuff like that there."

This statement was immediately seized on by critics as a concession that Carswell was indeed mediocre and was being backed by Hruska for that reason—and it hurt Carswell's already fading chances of approval.

But Hruska and aides insisted later that it had been totally misinterpreted. It was, they said, neither a defense of mediocrity nor a concession that Carswell was a mediocre man, but rather a slightly sarcastic way of trying to say that arch-liberals in the Eastern establishment were unfairly attacking Carswell's

abilities when what they really disliked about him were his "middle-American" views.

Hruska, who will be 72 when his term expires at the end of 1976, said he is stepping down because if he were elected again he would be close to 80 by the time his next term ended—without opportunity to do certain things for his family and with a high possibility he might not finish the term.

"It's not good to have a successor appointed; it should be a man who ran for office," he said, adding, "32 years in elective office (including local service) is enough."

He said that without checking the record carefully, he regards the outstanding achievements of his Senate career as including the bill that set up a system of public defenders; the revision of the federal rules of evidence; reorganization of the appellate court system; and the organized crime control bill.

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

*See me  
for letter  
p.c.*

*mk*

The Washington Post A-2  
Washington Star-News \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
The Los Angeles Times \_\_\_\_\_

Date MAY 12, 1975

REC 8

62-101641-98

*Let. Sent*

*May 19 1975*

*5-19-75*

*cmk*

51 MAY 23 1975

He laughingly described himself as a conservative but not an arch conservative and joked that the major reform needed in Congress is a couple of Congresses with a Republican majority.

He said the proliferation of committees and subcommittees and the development of enormous staffs is a bad development, leading to a situation where much of the work of the Senate is really just staff work and not something senators themselves have wrestled with.

He said he and his wife, Victoria, will return to Nebraska when the term ends. He said he hoped third-term Rep. John Y. McCollister (R-Neb.) would be elected to the Senate in his place.

An aide said Hruska was announcing his retirement now because under the new federal election law a potential successor would "need that long to get a campaign going."

As a leading spokesman for the party's conservative wing in the Senate, Hruska was pressed several times to run for party leader. He sought the post of assistant floor leader first, early in 1969, but lost to liberal Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), 23 to 20.

Later that year, when the job of Republican leader of the Senate came open, Hruska declared he was entering the race and would stay in "until the last dog is hung." But he failed to develop sufficient support and later dropped out. Scott won the job.

Hruska's power in the Senate has come from his seniority on the Judiciary Committee, where he has had great influence in development of new criminal law codes and as a GOP roadblock to trustbusters on the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee; and on the Appropriations Committee, where he is second-ranking Republican behind Milton R. Young (R-N.D.).

Hruska holds the distinction of being the only Republican now chairing a standing subcommittee, the Judiciary Subcommittee on Federal

Charters, Holidays and Celebrations, in the Democratic-controlled Senate.

Hruska was among the first to hire a woman legislative assistant, and in recent years has gained a reputation as a senator who pays his staff well.

Hruska's Senate career still has more than a year and a half to run. When he steps down Jan. 3, 1977, he will have served longer than any other Nebraskan except George Norris, 1912 to 1942.



ROMAN L. HRUSKA

Conservative spokesman

May 19, 1975

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

I was very distressed to read in the Washington Post that you have decided not to run for re-election in 1976. I can appreciate your feeling that you would like to return to Nebraska, but you have made so many significant contributions that it seems a shame to lose the guidance and support you have given so substantially to good government.

I know, however, that you have earned your retirement and I can only say God bless you and may you enjoy every minute of the life which you will live back home in Nebraska. You may be sure that I will continue to try to perform in my present position so that no reflection will be cast upon you and others of my good friends who were so kind and so helpful to me when I was going through confirmation. You made a great impact on me and I want never to be placed in a position where your support could ever reflect unfavorably upon you.

It may be that I can be of further service to you after you leave the Senate. You may be assured that any opportunity to be of assistance will be welcomed and I will try to help as much as I possibly can.

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	9:10AM 104
DATE	5-19-75
BY	<i>[Signature]</i>

REC-37  
Sincerely,

151 Clarence

5 MAY 19 1975

- 1 - Mr. Moore (attention Mr. Malmfeldt)
- 1 - Congressional Liaison

CMK:EDM (5)

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO 954-546

51 MAY 21 1975



ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
UNITED STATES SENATE

May 21, 1975

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep.-A. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Asst. Dir.: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

b6  
b7C

Honorable Clarence M. Kelley  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Clarence:

Your generous note about my decision not to seek re-election is sincerely appreciated.

One of the joys of my years in the Congress has been my association with honest, able and dedicated professionals like you. I am proud to have had some modest part in your confirmation to one of our nation's most important responsibilities.

Victoria and I are looking forward to our return to Nebraska, but that is still some months off. In the meantime, I am sure you and I will have many opportunities to concern ourselves with matters of mutual interest.

REC-19

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

*Roman L. Hruska*  
Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senator  
Nebraska

JUN 6 1975

EXP. PROC.

MAY 22 1975

ST-117

No call  
JH

JUN 20 1975

1-975

July 29, 1975

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

H  
Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Hruska:

I want to express my appreciation to you for the support you gave to the FBI's appropriation request for the fiscal year 1976. We in the FBI are especially grateful for your efforts in restoring the \$5.3 million which had been cut as the result of a proposed rescission in the fiscal year 1975. The restoration of these funds will mean a great deal in our efforts to carry out our investigative and service responsibilities.

My associates and I are very appreciative of your continued interest in the FBI's activities. We would like for you to visit us in the new J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building and personally view our operations when your busy schedule will permit.

Sincerely,

(S) *Charles*

REC-41

62-101641-101

19 JUL 31 1975

HEW:dlm  
(4) dlm

1 - Mr. Mintz (Attention: Office of Congressional Affairs)  
(Sent Direct)

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



[Redacted]

July 11, 1975

b6  
b7C

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Asst. Dir.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Admin. \_\_\_\_\_  
Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_  
Ext. Affairs \_\_\_\_\_  
Files & Com. \_\_\_\_\_  
Gen. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Ident. \_\_\_\_\_  
Inspection \_\_\_\_\_  
Intell. \_\_\_\_\_  
Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_  
Plan. & Eval. \_\_\_\_\_  
Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Training \_\_\_\_\_  
Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Mr. Kelley:

As you know, Senator Roman Hruska will be retiring next year at the close of the 94th Congress. Between now and then, his immense contribution to his Country will undoubtedly be recognized and commemorated in many ways.

In order to begin to condition his many friends and colleagues toward accepting the void Senator Hruska's departure from Congress will bring, I am asking a number of those who have known and worked with the Senator to attend a reception in his honor. The occasion will be informal, and will take place at the Army and Navy Club on July 29th from 7 to 9 p.m. I know Senator and Mrs. Hruska would be pleased and honored if you and your lady could attend.

Please ask your secretary to RSVP to [Redacted] at [Redacted] by July 21st. We hope to see you on the 29th.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

b6  
b7C

*Confirmed with [Redacted] will be in Sky Room edon 7-15-75*

Honorable Clarence M. Kelley  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington; D. C. 20535

Copy made for Tele. Rm.

*7/14/75 gmr*

*F203*  
4 AUG 21 1975

REC-32

*62-101641-102*

15 JUL 14 1975

*Mr. Kelley attended per D.O. gmr*

7/17/75  
NOTED  
SPEECH ROOM

*file*  
CORRESPONDENCE

EXP. PROC.  
31 JUL 14 1975

September 11, 1975

29  
Honorable Roman L. <sup>①</sup>Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hruska:

5.  
myj

The dedication of the J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building will be held at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, September 30th, and I would be honored to have you present on the speaker's platform. This is a very special occasion for all of us in the FBI and we sincerely hope you will be able to attend. If you are able to do so, one of my representatives will be in touch with you to make special arrangements.

ST-115

Sincerely,

- REC-2 62-1016-113 SEP 16 1975  
October 15 9:15 AM 8000
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
  - 1 - Mr. Walsh
  - Attention Mr. Dunphy
  - 1 - Mrs. Metcalf
  - 1 - Telephone Room
  - 1 - Office of Congressional Affairs

NOTE: The platform guests were approved by the Director. Invitation coordinated with Administrative Division and Office of Congressional Affairs.

awt:bjy (7)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Asst. Dir.:  
Admin. \_\_\_\_\_  
Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Training \_\_\_\_\_  
Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

5 OCT 6 1975

*me*

Assoc. Dir.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comp. Syst.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Files & Com.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gen. Inv.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Legal Coun.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Telephone Rm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Director Sec'y	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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D

104

ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
**United States Senate**  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

*93* *Go?*

3/01



ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
UNITED STATES SENATE

b6  
b7C

September 16, 1975

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Clarence:

Your kind invitation to me to  
attend the dedication of the J. Edgar Hoover  
F.B.I. Building on September 30 is very much  
appreciated.

I accept with enthusiasm, and look  
forward with pleasure to this happy occasion.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Roman L. Hruska, U.S.S.  
(NEBRASKA)

RLH:h

REC 17  
EX-115

14 OCT 1 1975

Copy made for Tele. Rm.

9/19/75 *hjs*

b6  
b7C



ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
UNITED STATES SENATE

September 16, 1975



b6  
b7C

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Clarence:

Your kind invitation to me to  
attend the dedication of the J. Edgar Hoover  
F.B.I. Building on September 30 is very much  
appreciated.

I accept with enthusiasm, and look  
forward with pleasure to this happy occasion.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Roman L. Hruska, U.S.S.  
(NEEPASKA)

RLH:h

Copy made for Tele. Rm.

9/19/75

lp

K

TORRESPONDENCE

b6  
b7C

ROMAN L. HRUSKA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

62-101641-104

EXP. PROC.  
SEP 19 1975

Dep. A.D.-Adm.	
Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. AD-Adm.	
Dep. AD-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

October 3, 1975

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Hruska:

We were very pleased to have you attend the dedication ceremony of the J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building on September 30th, and I am particularly grateful to you for having the ceremony proceedings included in the Congressional Record.

Please accept the memento delivered with this letter as an expression of gratitude for your friendship to the FBI over the years.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Walsh  
1 - Office of Congressional Affairs

NOTE: See J. P. Dunphy to Mr. Walsh memo dated 10/2/75 captioned "Dedication Ceremony, 9/30/75, Letters of Appreciation."

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Asst. Dir.:  
Admin. \_\_\_\_\_  
Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_  
Ext. Affairs \_\_\_\_\_  
Files & Com. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Inspection \_\_\_\_\_  
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Training \_\_\_\_\_  
Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

awt:slr (5)

REC-10

62-101641-105

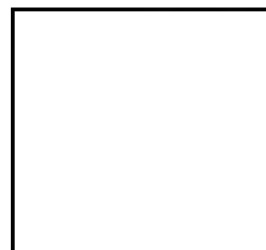
MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐



ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
UNITED STATES SENATE

October 10, 1975



b6  
b7C

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. A.D. - Adm.	_____
Dep. A.D. - Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
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Ident.	_____
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Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

Honorable Clarence Kelley, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Director Kelley:

Many thanks for sending me the  
plaque marking the dedication of the J. Edgar  
Hoover F.B.I. Building.

It is very much appreciated and  
shall be included with other such items treasured  
for their special significance relating to the  
Bureau.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

EX 103

Roman L. Hruska, U.S.S.

REC-42

62-101641-106

8 OCT 23 1975

Roman L. Hruska, U.S.S.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

EXP. PROC.  
OCT 15 1975

10-22

3/02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 10/28/75

FROM : Legal Counsel *m/jk*

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN HRUSKA

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Asst. Dir.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Admin. \_\_\_\_\_  
Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_  
Ext. Affairs \_\_\_\_\_  
Files & Com. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Plan. & Eval. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

b6  
b7C

On the afternoon of 10/23/75, [redacted] Administrative Assistant to Senator Hruska, contacted Inspector Bowers advising the Senator had requested arrangements be made for him to tour the new FBI building and the Academy at Quantico on Friday, 10/24/75. Bowers arranged to pick the Senator up at his office at 9:30 a.m. and made necessary arrangements for his tour of Headquarters and the Academy. *CP*

The Senator met briefly with Messrs. [redacted] and [redacted] and was shown through the Director's Office by [redacted]. He then was conducted on a special tour by tour leader [redacted]. The Senator was then taken to Quantico where he met briefly with Mr. Mooney who, due to a prior commitment, was unable to personally show the Senator around the Academy. Deputy Assistant Director Ed Campbell personally escorted the Senator around the entire Academy complex. Approximately three hours were spent at the Academy. *b6 b7C*

The Senator was returned to the Capitol by 4 p.m. as he had requested. *CP*

Senator Hruska appeared to thoroughly enjoy his visit, both at Headquarters and at Quantico, and he indicated he was very much impressed by the operations of the Academy. He stated that the information he gathered from this visit will be most helpful to him in connection with his future legislative activities.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Mooney
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Bowers

DWB:kjs (6)

58 NOV 10 1975

REC-2

EX 103

12 OCT 31 1975

*DWB*

*For*

*npl  
gmo*

*DB 11*



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Jenkins

DATE: 11/20/75

FROM : W. M. Mooney

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
TOUR OF FBI ACADEMY FACILITIES  
10/24/75

Assoc. Dir. ☒  
Dep. AD Adm. ☒  
Dep. AD Inv. ☒  
Asst. Dir.:  
Admin. ☐  
Comp. Syst. ☐  
Ext. Affairs ☐  
Files & Com. ☐  
Gen. Inv. ☒  
Ident. ☐  
Inspection ☐  
Intell. ☐  
Laboratory ☒  
Legal Coun. ☐  
Plan. & Eval. ☐  
Spec. Inv. ☐  
Training ☒  
Telephone Rm. ☐  
Director Sec'y ☐

On 10/24/75, Senator Hruska, accompanied by SA David W. Bowers, toured the FBI Academy facilities and had lunch at the Academy. There is attached a letter to Deputy Assistant Director Campbell, dated 10/29/74, indicating "that the operation is in firm and splendid hands for pursuing the mission of the Academy." I thought you might be interested in his comments.

He displayed a very deep interest in all of our activities.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Bowers

ELC:ajh  
(4)

62 DEC 10 1975 Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



5010-108

*Handwritten notes and stamps:*  
D  
EX 104  
attached also is a letter he sent me re this  
10/21/75  
NOV 25 1975  
Bowers



ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
UNITED STATES SENATE

October 29, 1975

Mr. Dave Bowers  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Dave:

Last Monday was a revelation  
insofar as the plant and operation of the  
FBI Academy are concerned. The time was well  
spent.

It was even better spent for having  
you as the escort to visit with on the way down  
and back, on the number of topics which we  
discussed.

Hence, my appreciation and regard  
in addition to my warm personal greetings.

Sincerely,

Roman L. Hruska, U.S.S.

*asked by  
me  
sub*

62-101641-108

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES SENATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
NEBRASKA

October 29, 1976

Mr. Ed Campbell, Deputy Director  
FBI Academy  
Quantico, Virginia

Dear Ed:

The tour through the Academy was super. Much of it I had sort of constructed in my own mind, and to that extent expectations were readily reached.

On the other hand, many features were very revealing and brand new to my awareness.

Of this I am satisfied: that the operation is in firm and splendid hands for pursuing the mission of the Academy. The amount of time you took to go through the plant with Dave Bowers and myself is certainly very much appreciated.

With warm personal greetings,

Sincerely,

Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senator  
Nebraska

RLH:hh

62-101641-108  
ENCLOSURE

January 6, 1976

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senator  
Walter Reed Army Medical Center  
6825 16th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20012

Dear Senator Hruska:

I was indeed sorry to learn of your hospital-  
ization and hope this finds you resting comfortably. You  
have my best wishes for a speedy recovery so that you may  
return to your important duties on the Hill.

Sincerely,

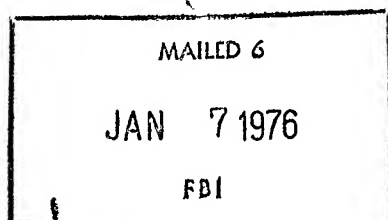
Clarence

1 - Office of Congressional Affairs

NOTE: Senator Hruska (R.-Neb.), was hospitalized 1/5/76, for  
prostate surgery and is expected to remain in the hospital for  
several days.

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Asst. Dir.:  
Admin. \_\_\_\_\_  
Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Files & Com. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

RBD:pm (4)



MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐



ROMAN L. HRUSKA  
UNITED STATES SENATE

January 8, 1976

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

Dear Clarence:

Your thoughtful note was highly welcome. It came shortly after I got back from the operating room.

REC-25

It helps a great deal to know that other people are thinking about the problems that I have. Fortunately, they are light. I expect to be back at our Arlington home this weekend although I will convalesce another week or so before I resume my regular office routine.

With best wishes to you,

5 JAN 14 1976

Sincerely,

*Roman L. Hruska*

Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senator  
Nebraska

RLH:hh

Roman L. Hruska, U.S.S.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

EXP. PROC.

JAN 12 1976

48

62-101641-110

*K*  
*No arch. rec.*  
*11/8*

F157

70 JAN 26 1976

b6  
b7C

1 - Mr. Cochran  
1 - Mr. Mooney  
1 - Mr. Mintz

January 15, 1976

1 - Mr. Malmfeldt  
1 - Mr. Bowers

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hruska:

This will confirm information previously furnished you by  
Inspector David W. Bowers concerning our electronics surveillance training.

The FBI provides technical training for its own personnel only  
as needed to maintain a staff of approximately 120 selected Special Agents  
competent to perform technical assignments when authorized to do so. Our  
present training course is for four weeks' duration. It includes matters such  
as electronics surveillance equipment and techniques, recording principles,  
security systems, and countermeasures.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley

1-8 Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

MAILED 6

JAN 19 1976

FBI

NOTE: [redacted] Assistant to Senator Hruska, advised Senator was  
interested in information re our electronics surveillance training in connection  
with his membership on the Wiretap Commission. Above data obtained from  
Laboratory Division and furnished to [redacted] on 1-12-76. [redacted]  
subsequently advised the Senator wished information confirmed in writing.

Dr. B:jsr  
(8)

56 JAN 23 1976

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO 534-546

December 23, 1976

Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Hruska:

My associates and I extend our very best wishes as you prepare to leave the Senate and we thank you for your support of this Bureau during your Senate career. We are particularly grateful for your efforts during your distinguished service on the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee and hope you will accept our very best wishes for success in your future endeavors.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence H. Kelley  
Director

1 DEC 29 1976

- 1 - Omaha  
1 - Office of Congressional Affairs

NOTE: This letter was requested by Budget and Accounting Section, Finance and Personnel Division, in view of our association with Senator Hruska over the years.

MHB:glb (6)

APPROVED:

Director

Assoc. Dir.

Dep. AD Adm.

Dep. AD Inv.

Adm. Serv.

Ext. Affairs

Fin. & Pers.

Gen. Inv.

Ident.

Intell.

Legal Coun.

Plan. & Insp.

Rec. Mgt.

S. & T. Serv.

Spec. Inv.

Training

Assoc. Dir.  
Dep. AD Adm.  
Dep. AD Inv.  
Asst. Dir.  
Adm. Serv.  
Ext. Affairs  
Fin. & Pers.  
Gen. Inv.  
Ident.  
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Laboratory  
Legal Coun.  
Plan. & Eval.  
Rec. Mgt.  
Spec. Inv.  
Training  
Telephone Rm.  
Director's Sec'y

55 FEB 8 1977

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT